REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1912–13.

WITH THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS, THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

MADRAS:
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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.

General summary.—In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting inclusive of Government transactions, of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1913, is compared with the value of the trade in each of the preceding two years and with the average of the five years ending with 1909–10 :—

Total trade.	Average for five years ending 1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase or decrease in 1912–13.	Percentage of difference in 1912–13.
(1) Foreign trade.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Imports—						
Merchandise	9,62,10,997	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,117	13,03,86,786	+ 1,34,64,669	+ 11·68
Gold	61,13,336	49,16,560	24,28,890	4,65,756	— 19,63,134	— 80·82
Silver	20,09,619	22,80,036	18,02,331	16,87,375	— 1,14,956	— 6·37
Total, Imports (private) ..	10,43,33,952	11,35,58,637	12,11,53,338	13,25,39,917	+ 1,13 86,579	+ 9·39
Government stores	47,04,595	31,26,693	37,03,473	32,72,503	— 4,30,970	— 11·63
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, Imports ..	10,90,38,547	11,66,85,330	12,48,56,811	13,58,12,420	+ 1,09,55,609	+ 8·77
Exports—						
Indian produce	17,71,40,391	20,66,75,962	22,69,03,711	24,74,94,299	+ 2,05,90,588	+ 9·07
Foreign merchandise . ..	12,75,297	18,36,715	21,55,257	19,37,275	— 2,17,982	— 10·11
Gold	1,95,450	2,290	10,30,665	5,075	— 10,25,590	— 99·50
Silver	36,69,032	68,78,649	32,51,355	36,37,485	+ 3,86,130	+ 11·87
Total, Exports (private) ..	18,22,80,170	21,53,93,616	23,33,40,988	25,30,74,134	+ 1,97,33,146	+ 8·46
Government stores	1,14,158	61,105	2,09,667	1,27,511	— 82,156	— 39·18
Do. treasure	..	..	..	.	..	
Grand total, Exports ..	18,23,94,328	21,54,54,721	23,35,50,655	25,32,01,645	+ 1,96,50,990	+ 8·41
Aggregate Foreign Trade	29,14,32,875	33,21,40,051	35,84,07,466	38,90,14,065	+ 3,06,06,599	+ 8·54
(2) *Coasting trade.*						
Imports—						
Indian produce	6,65,96,985	7,97,63,675	6,95,14,162	7,95,24,184	+ 1,00,10,022	+ 14·40
Foreign merchandise	99,34,770	1,15,90,747	1,15,58,869	1,08,35,981	— 7,22,888	— 6·25
Gold	24,451	39,285	300	.	— 300	— 100·00
Silver	202,133	3,87,825	2,68,250	2,43,800	— 24,450	— 9·11
Total, Imports (private) ..	7,67,58,339	9,17,81,532	8,13,41,581	9,06,03,965	+ 92,62,384	+ 11·39
Government stores	14,25,706	9,60,078	13,32,165	12,12,984	— 1,19,181	— 8·94
Do. treasure	6,000	..	60 00,000	..	— 60,00,000	— 100·00
Grand total, Imports ..	7,81,90,045	9,27,41,610	8,83,73,746	9,18,16,949	+ 31,43,203	+ 3·54
Exports –						
Indian produce	5,27,29,946	5,04,13,877	6,19,95,502	6,65,46,661	+ 45,51,159	+ 7·34
Foreign merchandise	14,37,798	13,10,217	13,21,978	13,20,268	— 1,710	— ·13
Gold	3,018	37,500	..	..	..	..
Silver	61,662	3,34,000	1,98,000	1 97,000	— 1,000	— ·50
Total, Exports (private) ..	5,42,32,424	5,20,95,594	6,35,15,480	6,80 63,929	+ 45,48,449	+ 7·16
Government stores	13.20,934	11,14,185	9,44,266	10,40,854	+ 965,88	— 10 23
Do. treasure	7,48,981	61,234	3,25,289	52,392	— 52,72,897	— 99·02
Grand total, Exports ..	5,63,02,339	5,32,71,013	6,97,85,035	6,91,57,175	— 6,27,860	— ·90
Aggregate coasting trade ..	13,44,92,384	14,60,12,643	15,84,58,781	16,09,74,124	+ 25,15,343	+ 1·59
Aggregate trade ..	42,59,24,259	47,81,52,694	51,98,66,247	54,99,88,189	+ 3,31,21,942	+ 6·41

The total value of the sea-borne trade advanced by 3 crores and 31 lakhs of rupees or [illegible] per cent. over that of the previous year mainly in consequence of the expansion of the foreign trade, which increased by Rs. 3·06 lakhs or 9 per cent. The advance by 25 lakhs or 2 per cent. in the total coasting trade was the net result of an increase of 4 per cent. under imports and a decrease of 1 per cent. under exports.

The foreign imports of private merchandise, excluding treasure and Government stores, improved by Rs. 135 lakhs or 12 per cent. largely on account of the increased imports of cotton goods, sugar, spices, railway materials and machinery. Imports of gold and silver declined by Rs. 21 lakhs or 49 per cent. The exports of country produce were on a large scale and the value rose by 206 lakhs or 9 per cent. Of the staple articles, oils and spices only showed reduced trade. Exports of treasure declined by 6 lakhs or 15 per cent. Under coasting trade, imports of private merchandise improved by 93 lakhs or 11 per cent. through larger receipts of grain and pulse especially from Bengal and exports increased by Rs. 45 lakhs or 7 per cent. on account of larger shipments of raw cotton to Bombay. Imports and exports of treasure on Government account declined by Rs. 60 lakhs and by Rs. 52·73 lakhs respectively owing to special transactions in 1911–12.

Balance of trade.—The following statement shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years :—

Years.	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1908–09	12,23,53,464	18,63,93,480	6,40,40,016	12,62,43,067	18.65,58,620	6,03,15,553
1909–10	10,76,34,005	20,27,08,043	9,50,74,038	11,16,11,239	20,28,28,781	9,12,17,542
1910–11	11,35,58,637	21,53,93,616	10,18,34,979	11,66,85,330	21,54,54,721	9,87,69,391
1911–12	12,11,53,338	23,33,40,988	11,21,87,650	12,48,56,811	23,35,50,655	10,36,93,844
1912–13	13,25,39,917	25,30,74,134	12,05,34,217	13,58,12,420	25,32,01,645	11,73,89,225

Customs Revenue.—The following statement shows the gross and net customs duty inclusive of the duty on imported salt realized in the Presidency of Madras in the periods shown :—

Customs revenue.	Average for five years ending 1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase or decrease in 1912–13.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	46,21,790	61,92,685	66,26,939	66,94,531	+ 67,592
Import duty on salt	9,359	6,912	6,376	6,012	— 364
Export duty	8,82,227	7,28,358	8,05,345	7,05,978	— 99,367
Total gross duty ..	55,13,376	69,27,781	74,38,660	74,06,521	— 32,139
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	65,586	70,141	95,131	93,260	— 1,871
Exports	21,624	18,067	22,316	21,976	— 340
Total ..	87,210	88,208	1,17,447	1,15,236	— 2,211
Total net duty ..	54,26,166	68,39,573	73,21,213	72,91,285	— 29,928

In spite of the general expansion of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency there was a slight decline in the gross customs revenue due to the fact that the expansion was most marked in the case of non-dutiable exports. The total gross revenue declined by Rs. ·32 lakh or ·4 per cent. The amount of import duty realized exceeded the previous year's total by ·68 lakh or 1 per cent. The increase resulted chiefly from the heavier imports under sugar (+ Rs. 1·70 lakhs or 96 per cent.), manufactured articles (+ Rs. 1·50 lakhs or 13 per cent.) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 1·13 lakhs or 11 per cent.), partly set off by smaller receipts from petroleum (— Rs. 3·17 lakhs or [illegible]8 per cent.) and silver bullion or coin (— Rs. ·55 lakh or 22 per cent.). The decrease of Rs. ·99 lakh under export duty was the result of smaller shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Mauritius and Reunion.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles of imports and exports. The mean of the years 1898-99, 1899-1900 and 1900-01 has been taken as the standard price level, viz., 100, which is followed by data for the last five years :—

Articles.	Average of the three years ending 1900-01.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Imports.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Sugar	100	60·01	60·62	70·31	85·61	81·90
Copper	100	104·36	94·89	94·60	96·30	101·13
Iron and steel	100	90·29	91·32	93·85	98·26	105·24
Cotton twist and yarn	100	144·99	131·71	154·13	140·26	142·93
Cotton piece-goods—						
Grey	100	134·35	129·77	138·17	145·03	140·46
White	100	123·93	119·02	133·74	136·19	130·06
Coloured	100	118·40	112·27	122·70	130·70	126·99
Betel-nuts	100	103·51	107·02	114·91	111·40	154·38
Kerosene-oil	100	102 91	106·05	101·45	105·33	95·64
Silver (Bullion)	100	88·56	87·58	99·46	100·06	110·74
Exports.						
Coffee	100	81·99	84·06	87·47	799·82	104·66
Copra	100	129·76	135·27	170·29	1 3·63	181·91
Rice in the husk	100	156·53	137·52	124·84	129·19	153·15
Rice not in the husk	100	131·70	123·95	118·72	124·11	146·86
Sugar	100	105·78	116·29	127·05	117·70	133·93
Tea	100	95·33	95·76	96·32	95·47	97·03
Cotton, raw	100	120·67	143·17	180·89	192·59	161·29
Til-seeds	100	125·53	110·34	144·36	141·20	150·68
Cotton twist and yarn	100	131·02	128·81	146·26	164·00	157·62
Cotton piece-goods	100	104·44	124·57	130·45	138·22	130·38
Pepper	100	77·67	77·02	83·50	97·73	102·91
Cocoanut oil	100	114·53	87·99	145·78	151·78	160·87
Oil-cakes	100	126·39	125·73	138·19	139·19	126·13
Skins, raw	100	138·42	139·11	144·73	135·00	131·41
Manures	100	156·03	158·54	159·99	165·00	154·62
Castor seeds	100	115·56	106·38	128·62	117·92	115 94
Earthnut seeds	100	116·21	115·29	121·71	122·67	121·40
Coir manufactures	100	117·91	116·44	117·28	116·94	123·30
Hides, tanned or dressed	100	136·13	133·65	136·14	140·62	146·43
Skins, tanned or dressed	100	135·59	140·41	145·12	143·18	142·17

Prices of imported goods ruled higher than in the previous year, notably in the case of all metals and betelnuts, except in the case of sugar, cotton piece-goods and a few minor articles, the prices of which receded from the high levels of the previous year. Under exports the most marked advances were under coffee, copra, rice and dressed hides, while cotton, raw and manufactured, raw skins and seeds showed declines.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency according to the groups under which they are now shown in the Government accounts :—

—	Imports.						Exports					
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	1908-09.	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase or decrease in 1912-13.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES,	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Food, drink, and tobacco.	112·57	115·39	118·75	118·32	166·85	+ 48·53	586·38	474·28	524·80	569·55	615·32	+ 45·77
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	86·37	73·09	78·02	89·58	80·50	— 9·08	597·90	823·83	908·01	985·72	1091·75	+ 106·01
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	938·83	741·47	847·28	941·23	1,038·73	+ 97·50	590·08	594·56	604·79	675·90	717·32	+ 41·42
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified.	16·81	16·46	19·57	20·09	17·79	— 2·30	32·79	36·37	47·53	59·42	69·94	+ 10·52
Total ..	1,154·58	946·41	1,063·62	1,169·22	1,303·87	+ 134·65	1,807·15	1,929·04	2,085·13	2,290·59	2,494·31	+ 203·72

Imports.—The increase under group I was due to larger imports of sugar and spices. Smaller receipts of kerosene-oil accounted for the decrease under group II. Group III showed an advance of 10 per cent., increases being mainly noticed under cotton goods, railway materials, machinery, motor vehicles and cement. The trade registered under each group has expanded.

Exports.—The increase under group I occurred mainly under coffee, tea and sugar, and that under group II to heavier shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw skins and rubber. Cotton fabrics and oil-cakes were responsible for the advance under group III and living animals and articles exported by post brought about the improvement under group IV.

IMPORTS.

The following table shows the comparative importance of principal articles imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.		Increase or decrease in 1912–13.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Cotton manufactures	2,55,11,056	2,43,93,395	2,98,03,710	3,29,84,259	25·30	+	31,80,549
Metals and ores	97,23,703	1,20,26,663	1,27,85,129	1,28,22,237	9·83	+	37,108
Cotton, twist and yarn	96,29,715	95,84,559	1,04,49,202	1,11,58,721	8·56	+	7,09,519
Sugar	16,06,132	37,69,064	38,18,493	67,81,036	5·20	+	29,62,543
Railway plant and rolling stock ..	74,40,905	65,94,862	53,14,466	64,73,523	4·96	+	11,59,057
Machinery and millwork	40,29,296	43,26,754	49,32,705	58,06,473	4·45	+	8,73,768
Spices	30,73,947	37,66,888	34,17,707	47,66,429	3·66	+	13,48,722
Oils	44,62,920	53,62,884	57,02,162	40,16,606	3·08	—	16,85,556
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes).	29,16,850	36,80,685	36,09,683	39,18,441	3·01	+	3,08,758
Hardware	26,78,973	30,01,002	29,52,001	34,43,513	2·64	+	4,91,512
Provisions and oilman's stores ..	18,05,441	19,22,075	20,25,516	25,02,500	1·92	+	4,76,884
Paper and pasteboard	13,29,977	16,90,175	17,47,193	22,50,343	1·72	+	5,03,150
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits).	22,00,574	19,79,019	18,68,435	19,82,079	1·52	+	1,13,644
Glass and glassware	12,07,537	16,14,866	18,64,675	17,37,098	1·33	+	1,27,577
Motor cars and motor cycles ..	3,24,181	6,24,395	10,46,031	16,67,058	1·28	+	6,21,027
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	9,87,168	13,28,392	14,47,358	16,56,450	1·27	+	2,09,092
Building and engineering materials.	5,51,418	9,33,956	7,28,825	15,83,200	1·21	+	8,54,375
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ..	10,21,673	13,05,281	14,43,532	14,51,294	1·11	+	7,762
Articles imported by post	9,58,858	13,04,894	15,03,712	13,75,052	1·05	—	1,28,660
Matches	8,60,474	10,49,737	11,02,332	12,18,674	·93	+	1,16,342
Arms and ammunition	11,32,043	9,99,393	11,65,149	11,19,734	·85	—	45,415
Drugs and medicines	8,45,341	10,77,511	12,98,882	11,03,524	·85	—	1,95,358
Jute, raw and manufactures	6,55,528	6,62,743	8,94,240	10,91,134	·84	+	1,96,894
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	7,73,241	7,79,181	8,58,768	9,74,082	·75	+	1,15,314
Haberdashery and millinery ..	5,70,851	8,19,253	9,36,831	9,42,753	·72	+	5,922
Soap	3,70,973	6,24,778	8,04,274	8,69,819	·67	+	65,545
Wood and timber	6,87,531	9,59,516	8,92,151	8,46,073	·65	—	46,078
Silk, raw and manufactures ..	84,304	1,23,174	3,44,744	7,97,405	·61	+	4,52,661
Wool, raw and manufactures ..	5,17,033	5,95,122	6,85,194	7,41,208	·57	+	56,014
Stationery excluding paper	4,78,788	6,22,763	6,76,352	7,30,283	·56	+	53,931
Paints and painters' materials ..	3,81,368	5,36,797	5,95,905	6,52,427	·50	+	56,522
Cycles	2,85.123	5,19,321	6,56,875	6,49,603	·50	—	7,272
Hides and skins, raw	4,28,599	6,99,970	6,09,516	6,23,012	·48	+	13,496
Cotton, raw	10,114	6,599	5,82,469	5,62,889	·43	—	19,580
Manures	28,373	1,84,191	3,11,141	4,69,950	·36	+	1,58,809
Coal, coke and patent-fuel	4,07,571	2,42,159	1,82,579	4,50,253	·35	+	2,67,674
Leather	3,02,228	4,04,665	3,81,871	4,43,802	34	+	61,931
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured.	7,29,917	3,51,434	4,19,896	3,77,269	·29	—	42,627
Books and printed matter	3,49,412	3,28,626	4,80,441	3,73,421	·29	—	1,07,020
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver.	2,03,910	2,99,774	4,75,219	3,72,799	·29	—	1,02,420
Fruits and vegetables	2,78,138	1,97,799	3,84,200	3,69,429	·28	—	14,771
Tea chests—entire or in sections ..	2,29,349	2,50,198	3,46,322	3,62,363	·28	+	16,041
Animals, living	6,17,658	5,38,308	4,15,089	3,45,678	·27	—	69,411
Earthenware and porcelain	2,51,285	2,94,767	4,59,747	3,20,221	·25	—	1,39,526
Candles	2,39,541	3,33,535	2,73,967	2,83,413	·22	+	9,446
Furniture and cabinetware	1,66,276	1,69,855	2,45,067	2,72,841	·21	+	27,774
Gums and resins	1,66,039	2,10,716	3,19,170	2,72,736	·21	—	46,434
Toys and requisites for games ..	2,85,960	3,21,930	3,42,093	3,36,948	·19	—	5,145
Printing, lithographing materials ..	1 85,756	1,88,422	1,85,274	2,27,662	·17	+	42,388
Boots and shoes	3,74,547	1,53,756	1,78,607	2,10,655	·16	+	32,048
Other articles	18,55,402	26,06,239	29,57,117	35,98,414	2·83	+	641,297
Total, Merchandise ..	9,62,12,997	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,117	13,03,86,786	100·00	+	1,34,64,669
Treasure—							
Gold	61,13,336	4,916 560	24,28,890	4,65,756	..	—	19,63,134
Silver	20,09,619	2,280,036	18,02,331	16,87,375	.	—	1,14,956
Total, Treasure ..	81,22,955	7,196,596	42,31,221	21,53,131	..	—	20,78,090
Grand total, Imports ..	10,43,35,952	11,35,58,637	12,11,53,338	13,25,39,917	..	+	1,13,86,579

I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head improved by Rs. 48·54 lakhs to Rs. 166·85 lakhs.

Liquors.—The following statement shows the imports for each of the past three years together with the average of the previous five years :—

Liquors.	Average for five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.
Ale, beer and porter, etc. ..	579,441	6,40,416	468,344	5,17,308	473,004	5,24,772	379,355	4,56,259	— 93,649	— 68,513
Spirits—										
Brandy	44,998	3,55,984	44,265	3,24,171	41,744	2,93,810	49,810	3,50,050	+ 8,066	+ 56,240
Whisky	72,652	4,79,234	74,779	4,84,369	69,225	4,17,043	77,607	4,77,419	+ 8,382	+ 60,376
Other sorts	68,983	2,29,525	35,667	1,52,411	20,516	1,08,474	24,857	1,28,396	+ 4,341	+ 19,922
Total .	186,633	10,64,743	154,711	9,60,951	131,485	8,19,327	152,274	9,55,835	+ 20,789	+ 1,36,538
Wines	52,167	2,91,240	51,734	2,80,140	51,775	2,79,095	53,792	3,06,709	+ 2,017	+ 27,614
Grand total ..	818,241	19,96,399	674,789	17,58,399	656,264	16,23,194	585,421	17,18,833	— 70,843	+ 95,639

The imports of *malt liquors* dropped to the lowest figure in the last decade. The shrinkage is attributable mainly to the fact that the troops at Secunderabad drew their supplies from Bombay instead of from Madras, and in a lesser extent to the falling off in demand owing to the increased cost and the steadily continued spread of temperance in the army.

The foreign trade in spirits recovered to some extent from the depression which it had experienced in 1911–1912, and registered an increase in imports of 16 per cent. Imports of *brandy* rose by 8,066 gallons or 19 per cent., of which 3,896 gallons came from France and 3,772 gallons from Germany and Holland, while imports of *whisky* increased by 12 per cent. The cheaper brands were imported in increasing quantities and would appear to be displacing arrack to a certain extent in public favour, for the imports of Colombo arrack have steadily dwindled until they now amount to only 520 gallons against 1,764 in 1911–12 and the issues of Malabar toddy arrack have also been reduced. Under *other sorts of spirits*, imports of *gin* increased from 13,584 gallons to 17,513 gallons and *rum* from 1,515 gallons to 2,480 gallons.

The imports of wines slightly increased.

This statement does not show the whole of the imports into the Presidency as considerable quantities enter *via* Bombay by rail.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—A steady advance continued to be registered in the imports of provisions which have attained a total of over 25 lakhs. *Biscuits, farinaceous foods, canned and bottled provisions* have been in increased demand, but there was a small decline in imports of *condensed milk*. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 75 per cent.

Spices.—With an increase of Rs. 13·49 lakhs the imports of spices aggregated Rs. 47·66 lakhs. Of this total, Rs. 45·83 lakhs represented the trade in *betel-nuts*, which was shared in almost equal proportions between the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and which increased by Rs. 13·54 lakhs in the year under report. Imports of sun-dried betel-nuts from Ceylon fell by ·73 million pounds to 10·56 million pounds in quantity but the value rose by Rs. 6·23 lakhs as prices ruled higher, while imports from the Straits Settlements increased by 1·57 million pounds in quantity and Rs. 7·31 lakhs in value. Smaller supplies of *pepper* were received from the Straits Settlements, the imports being 371,741 lb. valued at Rs. 1·11 lakhs as against 455,870 lb. valued at Rs. 1·24 lakhs in the previous year.

Sugar.—The imports were as follows :—

Sugar.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—										
From United Kingdom ..	782	12,386	855	16,259	931	18,773	1,135	21,439	+ 204	+ 2,666
,, Straits Settlements.	9,511	1,00,108	7,004	83,236	4,614	58,659	14,545	1,91,093	+ 9,931	+ 1,32,434
,, Mauritius	2,275	21,755	19,804	1,96,304	38,700	3,67,098	42,435	4,44,615	+ 3,735	+ 77,517
,, Germany	9,806	96,089	..	..	3,055	30,748	..	..	— 3,055	— 30,748
,, Austria-Hungary ..	22,347	2,31,675	19,498	2,04,234	12,764	1,32,935	68,800	6,88,899	+ 56,036	+ 6,55,964
,, Java	30,419	3,12,651	211,337	22,70,640	190,735	22,61,498	440,078	46,71,448	+ 249,343	+ 24,09,950
,, other countries ..	333	3,454	372	4,595	20	374	6	99	— 14	— 275
Total ..	75,473	7,78,118	258,870	27,75,268	250,819	28,70,085	566,999	60,17,593	+ 316,180	+ 31,47,508
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—										
From Mauritius ..	23,361	1,43,707	..	..	10,008	56,295	..	..	— 10,008	— 56,295
,, Java	27,076	2,02,488	34,012	2,67,289	34,498	2,61,356	1	9	— 34,497	— 2,61,347
,, other countries ..	120	889	98	654	76	474	983	10,419	+ 907	+ 9,945
Total ..	50,557	3,47,084	34,110	2,67,943	44,582	3,18,125	984	10,428	— 43,598	— 3,07,697
Molasses—										
From Java	62,664	1,45,447	142,819	3,19,668	62,432	1,27,912	111,225	2,35,558	+ 48,793	+ 1,07,646
,, other countries ..	4,177	13,616	532	2,177	..	..	3	12	+ 3	+ 12
Total ..	66,841	1,59,063	143,351	3,21,845	62,432	1,27,912	111,228	2,35,570	+ 48,796	+ 1,07,658
Confectionery—										
From United Kingdom ..	9,722	3,06,113	11,301	3,78,387	14,732	4,79,240	14,617	4,67,359	— 115	— 11,881
,, other countries ..	209	8,409	237	13,573	194	12,035	198	11,144	+ 4	— 891
Total ..	9,931	3,14,522	11,538	3,91,960	14,926	4,91,275	14,815	4,78,503	— 111	— 12,772
Saccharin	24	7,345	37	12,048	32	11,096	98	38,942	+ 66	+ 27,846
Total of Sugar ..	202,826	16,06,132	447,906	37,69,064	372,791	38,18,493	694,124	67,81,036	+ 321,333	+ 29,62,543

Imports of sugar of all kinds increased by 86 per cent. in quantity and 78 per cent. in value over those of the previous year and were the largest on record. This expansion has been brought about entirely by the remarkably heavy imports of *refined sugar*, which were more than twice the quantity of the previous year and amounted to the huge total of over 28,000 tons. Prices have varied considerably and imports have been largely speculative. The year opened with sugar about Rs. 13–14–0 per cwt. in Madras, the price having been forced up by the shortage of the beet crop and the great demand for cane sugar in European refineries. The temporary stoppage of the English refineries on account of the coal strike, however, brought about a decline in the price of sugar which continued falling on promise of a record Cuban crop and the news of increased beet sowings. Java sugar flowed into Madras when it no longer found a profitable market in Europe and its cheapness induced heavy speculative imports. In November beet sugar from Austria-Hungary also began to arrive in large quantities, and prices dropped to Rs. 9–14–0 per cwt. reaching the lowest figure of Rs. 9–8–0 in January. It was impossible for the whole of the large quantity of sugar to be absorbed although the demand for white sugar in the Presidency has grown. Large stocks remained in the dealers' hands at the end of the year, making it probable that the year 1913-14 will see greatly diminished imports.

The imports of *unrefined sugar* (15 Dutch standard and below) fell off considerably as the demand was met by the good local supply of jaggery. *Molasses* were imported to a larger extent than in the previous year but imports were below the average of the last few years. The slight decrease under *confectionery* calls for no remarks.

Tobacco.—Total imports of tobacco showed a decrease of 5,296 lb. or 3 per cent. in quantity and Rs.·43 lakh or 10 per cent. in value as will be seen from the table below :—

Tobacco.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ..	376,865	2,90,441	447,115	2,40,809	63,267	1,03,585	82,427	1,10,568	90,458	1,28,974	+ 8,031	+ 18,406
Manufactured—												
Cigars	6,838	11,353	11,099	14,817	1,049	2,759	937	3,507	830	3,243	— 107	— 264
Cigarettes	374,906	4,11,137	319,275	3,98,437	72,139	2,08,890	65,410	2,54,783	55,217	2,05,158	— 10,193	— 49,625
Other sorts ..	96,594	83,103	94,940	81,519	12,473	36,200	26,397	51,038	23,370	39,894	— 3,027	— 11,144
Total ..	855,203	7,96,034	872,429	7,35,582	148,928	3,51,434	175,171	4,19,896	169,875	3,77,269	— 5,296	— 42,627

Imports of *raw tobacco* advanced by 8,031 lb. or 9 per cent. in quantity and Rs. ·18 lakh or 16 per cent. in value over those of 1911–12. The imports were limited almost entirely to the higher classes of leaf, which are suitable for the outer wrapping of cigars, the imposition of duty having rendered unprofitable the importation of the cheap raw tobaccos that used to come from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Holland, Belgium and Germany supply practically the whole of the raw tobacco. The reduction of duty in 1911 had little appreciable effect on the imports which show only a very slight increase.

Imports of *cigarettes* fell by 10,193 lb. or 15 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. ·5 lakh or 19 per cent. in value, the United Kingdom and Egypt supplying nearly the whole of the quantity.

The manufacture of cigarettes from the locally grown leaf has received great impetus from the imposition of the duty on foreign tobacco and the subsequent shutting out of the cheapest brands of American cigarettes. A large factory is being constructed at Bangalore by the Peninsula Tobacco Company to supply the market of Southern India. As a result of the demand for tobacco suitable for cigarette manufacture, more care will, it is expected, be devoted to its cultivation, which may put an end to the deterioration in its quality which has been noted.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head fell from Rs. 89·59 lakhs to Rs. 80·49 lakhs or by 10 per cent.

Coal, coke and Patent fuel.—Imports amounted to Rs. 4·50 lakhs owing to the arrival of several shipments of Australian coal from New South Wales rendered possible through the rise in price of Bengal coal.

Oils.—The imports of the various mineral oils, which form the chief class under this head declined by 26 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value. The following statement shows the imports under the several sub-heads :—

Mineral oils.	Average for five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Kerosene oil—										
From Straits Settlements.	712,738	2·43	2,018	0·02	1,376,442	5·16	..	..	—1,376,442	— 5·16
,, Russia	1,004,103	3·77	2,683,382	10·06	272,119	1·02	295,135	·83	+ 23,016	— ·19
,, Sumatra	2,170,604	7·74	2,828,640	10·63	..	..	250,926	·94	+ 250,926	+ ·94
,, Borneo (Dutch) ..	444,536	1·58	1,336,865	4·60	1,357,949	5·09	1,183,421	4·44	— 174,528	— ·65
,, United States of America.	4,820,832	23·07	4,657,173	22·89	8,796,151	40·34	6,780,219	27·37	—2,015,932	— 12·97
,, Other countries ..	139,249	·50	50	..	16	..	10	..	— 6	..
Total ..	9,292,062	39·09	11,508,128	48·20	11,802,677	51·61	8,509,711	33·58	—3,292,966	— 18·03
Fuel oils	439,258	·40	842,666	·67	1,373,526	1·08	858,155	·66	— 515,371	— ·42
Lubricating oils	255,269	1·84	368,533	2·69	291,806	2·19	460,124	3·47	+ 169,318	+ 1·28
Other kinds	68,893	·67	89,884	·65	118,329	·90	118,152	·87	— 177	— ·03
Total of Mineral oils ..	10,055,482	42·00	12,809,211	52·21	13,586,338	55·78	9,947,142	38·58	—3,639,196	— 17·20

Kerosene oil representing 86 per cent. of the total showed a decline of 28 per cent. in volume and 35 per cent. in value.

A separate statement is appended showing the imports of Burma oil which advanced in the year by 42 per cent. in quantity and 41 per cent. in value.

—	Average for five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911-1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Kerosene oil—										
From Bengal	392,545	1·58	199,904	·72	220,230	·87	..	..	— 220,023	— ·87
,, Burma.	1,622,179	39·21	14,717,395	51·32	16,012,466	55·03	23,094,483	78·92	+7,082,017	+ 23·89
Total ..	11,014,724	40·79	14,917,299	52·04	16,232,489	55·90	23,094,483	78·92	+6,861,994	+ 23·02

In 1911, a settlement was arrived at in the ratewar between the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum and Burma Oil Companies and trade returned to its

normal groove. Prices hardened and imports of foreign oil which had been heavier than usual during the ratewar were reduced. The imports of American case oil were also affected by the withdrawal of the Texas Oil Company from competition in Madras. The statement shows that the diminution in the imports of foreign oil has been more than counterbalanced by increased imports of Burma oil, the production of which has increased and which, unhampered by Customs duty, is in a very favourable position for competing with foreign oil. The imports of *liquid fuel* were less on account of the stocks carried forward from the large imports of the previous year, while imports of *lubricating oils* showed an increase of 58 per cent. both in quantity and value. The increased demand for *petrol* for motor vehicles and engines, which are employed in rapidly growing numbers, was met by larger supplies of both foreign and Burma petrol, the former increasing from 2,400 gallons to 4,120 gallons and the latter from 152,968 gallons to 211,448 gallons.

Textile materials.—The imports of *raw cotton*, which was mainly American cotton for the Madras mills, amounted to Rs. 13,925 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·63 lakhs during the year under review against 14,481 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·82 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *raw silk*, the greater portion of which entered at Tuticorin for the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, expanded from 38,000 lb. valued at Rs. 2·29 lakhs to 119,925 lb. valued at Rs. 6·41 lakhs. This large increase appears to be chiefly due to the supplies this year being obtained direct from China *viâ* Tuticorin instead of from Bombay.

Wood and timber.—Teak was in keen demand generally at a considerable advance in price. Imports of foreign teak, which were mainly obtained from Siam, increased by Rs. ·69 lakh while imports coastwise from Burma increased from 43,149 cubic tons valued at Rs. 36·90 lakhs to 46,878 cubic tons valued at Rs. 42·31 lakhs The decline of Rs. ·72 lakh under *other timbers* was the result of smaller supplies of jarrah wood from West Australia.

Miscellaneous.—The only noteworthy item under this head was *manures* of which "artificial and mineral manures" formed the bulk. The demand for the latter increased by 56 per cent., the imports amounting to Rs. 4·61 lakhs, 73 per cent. of which entered at Calicut for the plantations in Southern India. The manures chiefly imported were sulphate of potash, nitrate of lime, and sulphate of ammonia, which were supplied by Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value of the imports under this head increased from Rs. 941·23 lakhs to Rs. 1,038·73 lakhs.

Apparel.—The increase from Rs. 37·88 lakhs to Rs. 41·29 lakhs registered under apparel arose through the heavier imports of *gold and silver thread*, the value of which amounted to Rs. 32·63 lakhs as against Rs. 28·60 lakhs in the previous year. The growth in the demand for expensive cloths woven with gold and silver thread was indicative of the prevailing prosperity. Among the minor items imports of *boots and shoes* improved from Rs. 1·79 lakhs to Rs. 2·11 lakhs.

Carriages and carts including cycles and motor-cars.—The rapid expansion of the trade in motor vehicles continued and the imports of *motor-cars and motor-cycles* amounted to Rs. 16 67 lakhs during the year under review, an increase of nearly 60 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The imports consisted mainly of cars and cycles but included commercial vehicles to the value of Rs. 37,920. The cars numbered 304, of which 181 were of British manufacture and 104 of American, and the cycles 369, 86 per cent. of which were of British manufacture. This development of the motor trade was obviously responsible for the decline of Rs. ·58 lakh in the imports of *carriages*. Imports of *cycles* at Rs. 6·50 lakhs of value showed little variation from last year's figure.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The total value of *chemicals* imported during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9·74 lakhs, the main factor in the expansion of Rs. 1·15 lakhs over the previous year's figures being the increased demand by the Mysore gold mines for *cyanide of potassium*, which formed 25 per cent. by value of the total imports. Chemicals imported as manures are now shown under that head. The trade in other chemicals has been well maintained but without any marked variations. 78 per cent. by value of the total imports came from the United Kingdom, the balance being supplied mainly by Germany.

The imports of *drugs and medicines* fell off by Rs. 1·95 lakhs on account of the lessened imports of *proprietary and patent medicines*, good stocks of which remained over from the unusual supplies received during the previous year. Imports of *camphor* at 426,763 lbs. were 6 per cent. less than during 1911–12 but showed little variation in value as the purer but higher-priced Japanese camphor largely ousted the crude Chinese product from the market. Japan shipments increased by 32 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value while supplies from China (including Hongkong) fell by 33 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively. Prices generally ruled lower, Chinese camphor averaging Rs. 1–0–3 and Japanese Rs. 1–4–5 per lb. There was little competition from synthetic camphor, imports of which declined from Rs. ·48 lakh to Rs. ·27 lakh.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—The total value of the imports under this head increased by Rs. 6·56 lakhs. *Clocks and watches* improved from Rs. 1·68 lakhs to Rs. 1·91 lakhs, principally in direct imports of watches from Switzerland, while *cutlery* was less by Rs. ·3 lakh. The following statement shows the imports of *hardware*:—

Hardware.	Average for five years ending 1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Increase or decrease in 1912–13.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agricultural implements	1,38,578	1,67,589	1,51,522	2,67,874	+ 1,16,352
Other implements and tools	2,52,457	2,77,214	2,99,823	4,14,726	+ 1,14,903
Enamelled ironware	1,98,292	1,87,160	3,18,717	3,62,816	+ 44,099
Lampware	2,27,416	2,66,424	2,75,270	4,29,669	+ 1,54,399
Other sorts	17,21,504	21,02,615	19,06,669	20,32,430	+ 1,25,761
Total	25,38,247	30,01,002	29,52,001	35,07,515	+ 5,55,514
From United Kingdom	17,88,612	20,41,571	18,27,107	20,91,208	+ 2,64,101
,, Germany	2,78,253	3,79,819	4,21,007	5,47,506	+ 1,26,499
,, Austria-Hungary	1,60,777	2,40,162	3,17,111	3,77,993	+ 60,882
,, Belgium	1,03,192	46,127	51,048	68,375	+ 17,327
,, Other countries	2,07,413	2,93,323	3,35,728	4,22,433	+ 86,705

The trade in *hardware* showed considerable expansion which was most marked in the sub-heads, *agricultural implements*, *enamelled ironware* and *lampware*. *Agricultural implements* such as mamooties, rakes, etc., of foreign manufacture were in good demand. The development of the trade in *enamelled ware* has been very rapid. The imports during the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by 14 per cent. and amounted to nearly double the imports of two years ago. These figures illustrate the rapidity with which this ware has sprung into favour for domestic use in preference to the more costly vessels of brass and copper. Austria-Hungary and Germany divided this trade between them and during the year Germany increased her share from 17 to 27 per cent., while Austria's declined to 63 per cent. The growth in the trade in *lampware* has been most marked during the year and testifies to the spread in demand for lamps burning mineral oil in preference to vegetable oils, which was greatly encouraged by the recent rate war between the oil companies. The imports of "hardware—other sorts" amounted to Rs. 20·32 lakhs and consisted of electro-plated-ware (·64 lakh), buckets (·82 lakh), builder's hardware, *e.g.*, locks, hinges, etc. (3·66 lakhs), domestic hardware (2·35 lakhs), safes and strong boxes (·38 lakh) and other sorts (12·48 lakhs).

The total value of *instruments and apparatus, etc.*, amounted to Rs. 15·51 lakhs against Rs. 14·44 lakhs in the previous year and the increase mainly occurred under electrical instruments.

Dyes and colours.—The imports of *dyeing and tanning substances* amounted to Rs. 16·56 lakhs, of which *aniline* and *alizarine* dyes were responsible for 73 per cent. The imports of these two classes of dyestuffs which amounted to 457,292 lbs. and 1,761,709 lbs. respectively have expanded in quantity by approximate equal ratios, viz., 46 per cent. and 40 per cent., but in value in the lower ratios of 34 per cent. and 12 per cent. These dyestuffs are in very general use by reason of their cheapness and convenience in operation and enable the demand for coloured clothing to be met at a lower cost and with more satisfactory results than was possible with native dyestuffs. Germany and Belgium have practically a monopoly in these dyes, the former supplying 58 per cent. of the *alizarine* and 86 per cent. of *aniline* dye imports. The imports of

synthetic indigo amounting to 1,084 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·44 lakhs showed a slight expansion over the previous year's figures.

The increase from Rs. 5·96 lakhs to Rs. 6·52 lakhs in *paints and painters' materials* was due to larger imports of painters' materials from the United Kingdom.

Glassware and earthenware.—Imports of glassware amounted to Rs. 17·37 lakhs as against Rs. 18·65 lakhs in the previous year. *Bangles* and *beads and false pearls*, which are mainly of Austrian manufacture, dropped from Rs. 7·84 lakhs to Rs. 6·76 lakhs and from Rs. 4·02 to Rs. 2·49 lakhs respectively as large stocks were carried forward from the previous year, while *glass bottles* and *glass parts of lamps* increased by Rs. ·83 lakh and Rs. ·82 lakh respectively. Austria-Hungary, Germany and Belgium supplied glass and glassware to the value of Rs. 9·19, 2·81 and 2·67 lakhs against Rs. 11·44, 1·94 and 2·42 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *earthenware* declined from Rs. 4·60 lakhs to Rs. 3·20 lakhs through smaller receipts from the United Kingdom which supplied to the value of Rs. 1·70 lakhs against Rs. 2·88 lakhs in 1911–12.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—Imports of *machinery* advanced by 23 per cent. to a total value of Rs. 60·82 lakhs. The improvement was mainly under *textile machinery*, the imports of which amounted to Rs. 16·60 lakhs and were Rs. 7·89 lakhs in excess of the imports of the previous year largely on account of the machinery required for the newly-established mills at Madura and Coimbatore. *Electrical machinery* improved by Rs. 1·19 lakhs through the increased employment of electricity for power purposes but *prime-movers (other than electrical)* declined by Rs. 2·70 lakhs. Import of *mining machinery* was less by Rs. 2·17 lakhs than in the previous year and imports of *sewing and knitting machines* declined from Rs. 3·91 lakhs to Rs. 3·43 lakhs. Of the total imports of Rs. 60·82 lakhs under this head, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 54·23 lakhs or 89 per cent.

Metals—Iron and steel.—The combined imports of these two metals showed an expansion of 1·5 per cent. in quantity and 8 *per cent.* in value as will be seen from the table below :—

Iron and steel.	1911–12.		1912–13.		Increase or decrease in 1912–13.	
	Tons.	Lakhs of rupees.	Tons.	Lakhs of rupees.	Tons.	Lakhs of rupees.
Iron—						
Bars and channel	12,821	13·95	11,929	14·31	− 892	+ ·36
Steel—						
Bars and channel	7,381	7·53	6,055	7·19	− 1,326	− ·34
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, etc.	2,516	3·33	4,257	6·34	+ 1,741	+ 3·01
Hoops and strips	2,298	3·21	2,893	4·31	+ 595	+ 1·10
Nails and screws	2,160	4·75	2,553	5·76	+ 393	+ 1·01
Pipes and tubes	2,171	3·42	2,572	5·49	+ 401	+ 2·07
Sheets and plates	12,892	22·92	13,722	24·41	+ 830	+ 1·49
Other sorts	7,881	14·59	6,919	12·00	− 962	− 2·59
Total ..	50,120	73·70	50,900	79·81	+ 780	+ 6·11
From United Kingdom	21,921	40·89	22,248	43·04	+ 327	+ 2·15
,, Belgium	19,578	20·34	20,767	23·96	+ 1,189	+ 3·62
,, Germany	5,674	6·44	4,102	5·24	− 1,572	− 1·20
,, Sweden	2,262	4·46	2,533	5·06	+ 271	+ ·60
,, Other countries	685	1·57	1,250	2·51	+ 565	+ ·40

During the year there was a steady rise in the prices of iron and steel which ruled higher than they have done for many years. Though the trade disturbances of the year may have affected the cost of production to some extent, it was the strong and continuous demand consequent on a booming trade and great ship-building activity which had the most marked effect on prices. Prices would probably have reached even higher figures but for the disturbance in the Near East. Imports of *iron bars* fell by 892 tons or 7 per cent. in quantity, but rose in value by 3 per cent. The decrease in quantity was made up by the larger imports by land of bar-iron, the product of the Pondicherry rolling mills, which rose from 3,013 tons valued at Rs. 2·97 lakhs to 5,226 tons valued at Rs. 5·27 lakhs. *Steel bars* fell by 18 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value. The increase under *beams, pillars, etc.*, was due to larger building operations in the Presidency. Imports of *hoops and*

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strips were stimulated probably by heavy shipments of cotton. Of the total imports of iron and steel, the share of the United Kingdom was the same as in last year, viz., 43 per cent., while the imports from Belgium rose from 39 per cent. to 41 per cent.

Metals, other than iron and steel.—The imports of metals, other than iron and steel are shown in the following statement:—

Metals (other than iron and steel).	Average for five years ending 1909–10.		1910–11.		1911–12.		1912–13.		Increase or decrease in 1912–13.	
	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.	Cwt.	Lakhs of rupees.
Aluminium	2,294	2·25	3,880	2·86	953	6·29	8,936	5·72	— 417	— ·57
Brass	2,342	1·25	879	·52	1,092	·65	587	·45	— 505	— ·20
Copper—										
Braziers and sheets	3,956	2·28	9,039	4·88	7,957	4·25	3,384	2·07	— 4,573	— 2·18
Mixed or yellow metal ..	31,956	15·81	62,443	28·26	60,339	27·17	52,651	26·12	— 7,688	— 1·05
Other sorts	4,232	3·77	5,681	3·36	7,106	4·77	5,711	3·95	— 1,395	— ·82
Total of copper ..	40,144	21·86	77,163	36·50	75,402	36·19	61,746	32·14	— 13,656	— 4·05
German Silver	1,855	1·50	1,943	1·43	2,546	1·78	1,965	1·45	— 581	— ·33
Lead	10,111	1·43	14,090	1·97	10,876	1·70	12,527	2·15	+ 1,651	+ ·45
Quicksilver	101	·17	154	·29	87	·17	95	·17	+ 8	..
Tin	2,255	2·58	3,352	4·12	3,313	4·73	2,248	3·56	— 1,065	— 1·17
Zinc	5,875	1·24	6,050	1·28	6,555	1·53	8,368	1·98	+ 1,813	+ ·45
Metals, unenumerated ..	2,086	·96	1,030	·41	1,362	·78	555	·24	— 807	— ·54

Imports of *aluminium* fell short of the previous year's figures by 417 cwts. or 4 per cent. partly by reason of the stiffening in the market value of the metal and partly on account of the balance on hand from the heavy imports of the previous year. The manufacture of the ware was carried on at Madras and Cocanada, at which ports the imports were to the value of Rs. 2·81 lakhs and Rs. 2·91 lakhs, respectively.

Imports of *copper* fell by 18 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value on account of the high level of prices during the year in the copper market, to find a parallel for which it is necessary to go back to 1907–08. The price opened at £65 and with increasing consumption and diminished supplies advanced to £ 80 about June. The price fluctuated about this value for several months but fell on the outbreak of war in the Balkans and consequent serious depreciation in the value of securities on the European and American stock exchanges eventually reaching £65 about March. Imports of *braziers and sheets* declined by 4,573 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 2·18 lakhs in value and those of *mixed or yellow metal*, which represented 85 per cent. of the total imports of copper, fell by 7,688 cwts. or 12 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1·05 lakhs or 4 per cent. in value. Locally the market price of the yellow metal sheet stood at Rs. 224 per candy of 500 lbs. during April 1912 and after reaching the high price of Rs. 245 during October receded to Rs. 233 at the end of the year. The opening and closing prices of the previous year were 196 and 214. The share of the United Kingdom in the copper trade improved from 45 to 62 per cent. while that of Germany fell from 53 to 36 per cent.

There was a diminution in the imports of *tin* by 1,065 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 1·17 lakhs in value, which was brought about by the gradual rise in price throughout the year owing to increased activity in the engineering trades and the tin-plate industry. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by Rs. ·91 lakh and those from the Straits Settlements, which supplied 77 per cent. of block tin, declined by ·19 lakh.

Paper, paste-board and stationery.—The imports under this head which improved by Rs. 5·57 lakhs have been increasing steadily for the past three years. *Printing paper* advanced by Rs. 2·16 lakhs, *writing paper and envelopes* by Rs. 1·47 lakhs and *other kinds of paper* by Rs. 1·55 lakhs; 70 per cent. of paper and paste-board was imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of *stationery* rose from Rs. 6·76 lakhs to Rs. 7·30 lakhs owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom, which supplied to the value of Rs. 5·77 lakhs against Rs. 5·35 lakhs in 1911–12.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The total value of imports under this head increased from Rs. 53·14 lakhs to Rs. 64·74 lakhs. Large additions to the rolling-stock sent up the figures under *carriages and trucks* from Rs. 13·95 lakhs to Rs. 20·78 lakhs. *Rails, chairs and fish plates of steel or iron* increased by ·96

lakh, *sleepers and keys of steel or iron* by Rs. 5·23 lakhs, *sleepers of wood* by Rs. ·31 lakh and other kinds mainly bridgework materials by ·23 lakh. These increased imports were mainly required for the extension of the South Indian Railway to Danushkodi to link up with the Ceylon Railway, which necessitated the erection of a viaduct at Pamban and the construction of two piers at Danushkodi. On the other hand, there was a fall of Rs. 1·99 lakhs under *locomotive engines and tenders* owing to the very large importations of 1910–11. The United Kingdom supplied railway plant and rolling-stock to the value of Rs. 56·76 lakhs or 87 per cent. against Rs. 48·17 lakhs or 90 per cent. in the previous year.

Yarns and Textile Fabrics—Cotton-goods.—The imports were as follow:—

Cotton-goods.	Average of five years ending 1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		Increase or decrease in 1912-13.	
	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.
I. Twist and yarn—	LB.		LB.		LB.		LB.		LB.	
From United Kingdom ..	10,053,962	93·40	8,979,340	93·79	10,650,244	100·78	11,063,781	106·75	+ 413,537	+ 5·97
,, other countries ..	357,606	2·90	188,842	2·06	327,705	3·71	451,532	4·84	+ 123,827	+ 1·13
Total ..	10,411,568	96·30	9,168,182	95·85	10,977,949	104·49	11,515,313	111·59	+ 537,364	+ 7·10
II. Piece-goods—										
Grey—	YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.	
From United Kingdom ..	79,333,385	135·66	57,409,217	104·13	76,099,422	144·78	77,432,500	142·61	+ 1,333,078	− 2·17
,, other countries ..	132,192	·24	209,490	·37	146,862	·30	78,280	·15	− 68,582	− ·15
Total ..	79,465,577	135·90	57,618,707	104·50	76,246,284	145·08	77,510,780	142·76	+ 1,264,496	− 2·32
White—										
From United Kingdom ..	22,210,974	43·14	22,912,317	49·74	26,099,759	57·63	34,882,834	73·71	+ 8,783,075	+ 16·08
,, other countries ..	534,040	1·36	319,944	·90	729,048	2·02	498,717	1·42	− 230,331	− ·60
Total ..	22,745,014	44·50	23,232,261	50·64	26,828,807	59·65	35,381,551	75·13	+ 8,552,744	+ 15·48
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom ..	38,400,421	71·42	42,776,830	85·30	41,822,557	88·96	51,567,735	106·34	+ 9,745,178	+ 17·38
,, other countries ..	228,050	·69	190,640	·63	224,488	·72	305,909	1·15	+ 82,421	+ ·43
Total ..	38,628,471	72·11	42,967,470	85·93	42,046,045	89·68	51,873,644	107·49	+ 9,827,599	+ 17·81
Fents of all descriptions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288,141	·48	+ 288,141	+ ·48
Total of piece-goods ..	140,839,062	252·51	123,818,438	241·07	145,121,136	294·41	165,054,116	325·86	+ 19,932,980	+ 31·45
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	2·59	..	2·86	..	3·62	..	3·98	..	+ ·35
Grand total of cotton-goods ..	..	351·40	..	339·78	..	402·53	..	441·43	..	+ 38·90

The year opened with the markets rather poorly stocked and the country generally in a prosperous condition after a succession of good crops which had left the population with greatly increased purchasing power. Enquiries for yarns and piece-goods were very extensive, the increased demand being particularly marked in case of the finer qualities. The total value of the imports of cotton goods, which represented 34 per cent. of the total value of all foreign imports, advanced by 9 per cent., but owing to a fall in prices the quantity expanded by a still greater ratio. Madras market prices follow to a large extent the laying down cost of the goods in Manchester and though the latter prices have been rising during the past two or three years, they were in reality much higher in the latter part of 1910 and the first half of 1911 than in the corresponding period of 1911–12. Goods therefore that arrived during 1912–13 being purchased in the second period were bought cheaper than the 1911–12 shipments. During the year, manufacturers were in a very firm position and would take up contracts for delivery at very distant dates only. As dealers were expecting a decline in rates, they were reluctant to place orders so far ahead and held off as long as their stocks permitted. In consequence of the delay, the goods for next season will be late in arriving and import figures at the beginning of the current year may show a falling off.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The imports of yarns have been steadily expanding during the last three years and the year under review has seen a continuance of this expansion. The increase in *cotton twist and yarn* amounted to 5 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value, while the average value per lb. rose from As. 15–3 to As. 15–5. Mule yarn improved by 4 per cent. in quantity and 3 per cent. in

value and coloured yarn by 4 and 6 per cent. respectively. With the exception of 31–40, all counts showed larger figures especially the fine qualities of coloured yarn, which were 88 per cent. over the previous year's figure on account of the good demand for Madras handkerchiefs and for fine local-made cloth. The United Kingdom supplied 96 per cent. of the yarns imported, the remainder being supplied by the continental countries.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports of *cotton piece-goods* increased in quantity by 14 per cent. and in value by 11 per cent., the average price per yard working out at As. 3–2 against As. 3–3 in 1911–12.

Grey goods improved by 1 per cent. in quantity but declined in value by an equal ratio. Except in the case of jaconets, the year started with small stocks and the supply has not yet overtaken the demand. Imports of *dhuties, saris and scarves* were larger by Rs. 4·71 lakhs and of *long cloth and shirtings* by Rs. 2·20 lakhs. Imports of *jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics* were smaller by Rs. 8·96 lakhs. The year began with considerable stocks of this class of piece-goods and the high prices and long delivery asked early in 1912 retarded buying. The demand, however, has been good and the short supply lately has led to large orders being placed.

The increase in the imports of white piece-goods has been considerable amounting to 32 per cent. by quantity and 27 per cent. by value. Notwithstanding these largely increased imports and steadily advancing prices supply has not yet kept pace with demand except perhaps for white shirtings. All classes of these piece-goods have shared fairly equally in the improvement. Imports of *jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics* advanced by Rs. 8·64 lakhs, *nainsooks* by Rs. 3·32 lakhs, *dhutis, saris and scarves* by Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

The imports of coloured piece-goods increased by 23 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. Though favourable conditions all round have resulted in increases, yet trade in coloured goods has not been so good as the dealings in greys and whites and stocks were fairly heavy at the end of the year. Imports of prints and chintz were larger by Rs. 7·71 lakhs, *saris and scarves* by Rs. 7·37 lakhs, *shirtings* by Rs. 3·98 lakhs and *cambrics* by Rs. 1·04 lakhs. For several years considerable stocks of red shirtings and cambrics have been held in Madras and their disappearance recently has led to considerably increased imports.

The United Kingdom supplied 99 per cent. of the cotton piece-goods.

Other cotton fabrics.—The increase of Rs. ·35 lakh under this head was due to larger imports of *cotton rope*, imports of *sewing thread* showing a slight variation from Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·66 lakhs.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—The imports under this head amounted to Rs 9·43 lakhs against Rs. 9·37 lakhs in the previous year, of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 4·90 lakhs, Austria-Hungary 1·67 lakhs and France 1·34 lakhs against Rs. 4·51, 1·45 and 2·21 lakhs during 1911-12.

Jute and wool.—Imports of *jute fabrics* increased from Rs. 8·94 lakhs to Rs. 10·91 lakhs. These consisted of second-hand rice gunnies re-imported from Ceylon. *Woollen goods* improved from Rs. 6·85 lakhs to Rs. 7·41 lakhs. Imports of *woollen piece-goods* rose from Rs. 3·54 lakhs, to Rs. 3·88 lakhs, while those of *yarn and knitting wool* fell from Rs. 1·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 79 per cent. of the woollen manufactures.

Minor items.—Imports of *arms and ammunition* decreased by Rs. ·45 lakh to Rs. 11·20 lakhs owing to smaller imports of *explosives* which fell from Rs. 10·38 lakhs to Rs. 9·69 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 1·07 lakhs under *boo s and printed matter* occurred in the imports from the United Kingdom. Under the head of *building and engineering materials* there was an abnormal increase of Rs. 8·54 lakhs or 117 per cent. over the previous year's figures. Labour troubles in the United Kingdom had produced a shortage in supply which was rendered acute by the great demand for *cement* for the railway works at Mandapam, for the Madras Harbour works, for the water and drainage schemes of the Madras Corporation and for general building purposes. The imports were also affected by the cessation of the local manufacture. At the close of the year the market was largely overstocked and imports during 1913 will taper off. *Matches* improved from Rs. 11·02 lakhs to Rs. 12·19 lakhs through larger receipts of sulphur matches from Sweden.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Imports of *living animals* fell from Rs. 4·15 lakhs to Rs. 3·46 lakhs, owing to a reduction in the number of horses imported from 789 to 654, with a corresponding drop in value from Rs. 3·72 to Rs. 3·13. *Horses* were in less demand on account of the increasing use of motor vehicles. *Articles imported by post* declined from Rs. 15·04 lakhs to Rs. 13·75 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The value of re-exports declined by Rs. 2·18 lakhs or 10 per cent. to Rs. 19·37 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods, which formed 44 per cent. of the total, fell from 3,505,084 yards to 3,232,717 yards in quantity and from Rs. 9·56 lakhs to Rs. 8·63 lakhs in value, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States absorbing Rs. 2·66, 3·67 and 2·14 lakhs against Rs. 3·45, 4·24 and 1·65 lakhs in the previous year. Other principal items, which entered into the re-export trade, were articles by post (Rs. 5·14 lakhs), apparel (Rs. ·67 lakh), carriages and carts (Rs. ·70 lakh), and hardware and cutlery (Rs. ·43 lakh), against Rs. 4·75, ·73, ·85 and ·65 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures in the export trade of this Presidency together with the exports of treasure and shows their comparative importance :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Seeds	2,01,29,960	3,29,82,917	4,06,50,070	4,69,29,899	18·96	+ 62,79,829
Cotton, raw	2,68,20,974	4,14,18,843	3,90,22,462	4,07,52,691	16·46	+ 17,30,229
Leather	3,22,52,355	3,34,54,518	3,75,21,973	3,75,99,273	15·19	+ 77,300
Grain and pulse	1,94,67,935	1,42,19,442	1,75,36,325	1,78,66,159	7·22	+ 3,29,834
Coffee	1,25,22,806	1,31,24,107	1,30,75,004	1,53,88,298	6·22	+ 23,13,294
Tea	95,25,082	1,22,89,442	1,23,57,665	1,36,00,751	5·49	+ 12,43,086
Cotton manufactures	81,32,814	81,11,342	87,06,319	1,08,91,742	4·41	+ 21,85,423
Coir (unmanufactured and manufactured).	60,06,477	69,93,190	80,80,208	82,43,441	3·33	+ 1,63,233
Oil-cakes	44,86,352	43,39,847	51,79,083	58,71,348	2·38	+ 6,92,265
Spices	45,76,477	52,63,729	60,77,282	57,00,041	2·30	− 3,77,241
Hides and skins, raw	71,68,142	40,78,395	31,82,100	49,75,285	2·01	+ 17,93,185
Rubber, raw and manufactures	52,482	8,23,629	23,38,117	41,40,978	1·67	+ 18,02,861
Cotton twist and yarn	18,94,433	23,00,612	26,26,956	33,83,040	1·37	+ 7,56,084
Articles exported by post	10,96,633	22,89,402	26,84,346	32,29,634	1·30	+ 5,45,288
Oils	31,73,848	41,83,505	51,53,570	32,05,224	1·29	− 19,48,346
Animals, living	16,03,664	19,10,333	23,32,118	27,62,867	1·12	+ 4,30,749
Fruits and vegetables	15,27,680	22,98,533	26,38,022	26,51,459	1·07	+ 13,437
Fish (excluding canned fish)	16,79,559	24,87,378	25,58,104	23,59,180	·95	− 1,98,924
Wood and timber	13,71,654	17,32,606	18,67,622	20,98,749	·86	+ 2,31,127
Sugar	9,37,641	11,82,255	10,87,186	20,26,613	·82	+ 9,39,427
Manures	9,96,023	13,20,066	14,71,826	18,24,374	·74	+ 3,52,548
Fibre for brushes and brooms	10,80,082	15,22,650	14,29,212	14,04,639	·57	− 24,573
Dyeing and tanning substances	18,78,090	12,33,574	12,44,684	12,99,938	·53	+ 55,254
Jute, raw and manufactures	17,98,908	6,76,948	7,53,258	12,15,989	·49	+ 4,62,731
Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured).	7,25,735	7,52,871	7,90,194	9,49,364	·38	+ 1,59,170
Drugs and medicines	6,34,847	9,96,698	8,31,171	8,90,418	·36	+ 59,247
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,56,413	6,55,045	6,94,078	8,55,555	·35	+ 1,61,477
Hemp, raw and manufactures	6,94,143	5,22,927	6,91,223	7,08,998	·28	+ 17,775
Mica	6,45,585	3,40,305	6,04,066	6,47,693	·27	+ 43,627
Fodder, bran and pollard	..	1,65,244	4,29,301	4,68,127	·19	+ 38,826
Metals and ores	10,24,007	4,07,066	4,70,373	4,33,726	·17	− 36,647
Horn and hornmeal	2,82,209	1,74,495	2,79,973	4,28,115	·17	+ 1,48,142
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,47,604	4,29,614	4,03,826	4,17,327	·16	+ 13,501
Building and engineering materials	1,23,776	2,08,332	1,73,734	2,76,645	·11	+ 1,02,911
Silk, raw and manufactures	3,05,323	3,14,806	3,37,243	2,74,537	·11	− 62,706
Paints and painters' materials	1,91,750	2,43,910	2,03,761	2,49,187	·10	+ 45,426
Other articles	13,28,928	12,27,386	14,21,256	14,72,995	·60	+ 51,739
Total merchandise	17,71,40,391	20,66,75,962	22,69,03,711	24,74,94,299	100·00	+2,05,90,588
Treasure—						
Gold	1,95,450	2,290	10,30,665	5,075	..	− 10,25,590
Silver	36,69,032	68,78,649	32,51,355	36,37,485	..	+ 3,86,130
Total	38,64,482	68,80,939	42,82,020	36,42,560	..	− 6,39,460
Grand total, exports	18,10,04,873	21,35,56,901	23,11,85,731	25,11,36,859	..	+19,951,128

I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Grain, pulse and flour.—The following statement shows the exports of grain and pulse :—

Grain and pulse.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Rice in the husk—										
To Ceylon	311,235	10,07,466	460,880	13,61,771	546,318	16,70,858	401,475	14,55,540	— 144,843	— 2,15,318
,, other countries.	7	24	1	3	765	2,618	10	38	— 755	— 2,580
Total .	311,242	10,07,490	460,881	13,61,774	547,083	16,73,476	401,485	14,55,578	— 145,598	— 2,17,898
Rice not in the husk—										
To Ceylon	2,661,272	1,65,78,706	1,919,107	1,12,58,403	2,037,851	1,26,47,959	1,816,507	1,33,44,578	— 221,344	+ 6,96,619
,, Straits Settlements.	17,498	1,26,619	47,592	3,19,133	94,653	6,47,138	72,473	5,66,498	— 22,180	— 80,640
,, Mauritius, etc..	219,248	14,30,331	181,199	10,77,518	182,979	9,82,532	150,169	9,69,690	— 32,810	— 12,842
,, Reunion .	21,905	1,17,668	1	9	187,754	10,80,436	78,827	4,93,157	— 108,927	— 5,87,279
,, other countries.	3,659	27,029	12,216	78,941	20,896	1,42,365	102,031	7,54,960	+ 81,135	+ 6,12,595
Total ..	2,923,582	1,82,80,353	2,168,115	1,27,34,004	2,524,133	1,55,00,430	2,220,007	1,61,28,883	— 304,126	+ 6,28,453
Gram	13,166	49,760	6,425	28,341	16,403	62,108	14,741	54,136	— 1,662	— 7,972
Jawar and bajra ..	665	3,031	360	1,829	1,583	7,511	902	4,114	— 681	— 3,397
Pulse	24,810	1,24,153	16,490	90,115	52,947	2,62,503	36,652	2,07,214	— 16,295	— 55,289
Other grains	558	3,148	579	3,379	5,877	30,297	2,652	6,234	— 3,225	— 14,063
Total of grain and pulse.	3,274,023	1,94,67,935	2,652,850	1,42,19,442	3,148,026	,75,36,325	2,676,439	1,78,66,159	— 471,587	+ 3,29,834

The rice trade had settled down after the disturbance produced by the famine in the Far East and returned to its normal course. The exports of rice and paddy from the Madras Presidency approximated to the quantity in 1910–11, falling 14 per cent. below the exports of 1911–12. The area under cultivation during 1912–13 was reported to be about 3 per cent. less, but the crop was estimated to be 33 per cent. less than in the previous year on account of want of timely rain and the consequent insufficient supply of water in irrigation sources. Prices ruled decidedly higher as is shown by the table given below :—

—	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911	1911–1912.	1912–1913.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Paddy.	2 4 3	2 5 2	2 11 5	3 3 7	3 6 3	3 12 2	3 4 1	2 15 3	3 0 11	3 10 0
Rice ..	4 10 6	4 10 7	5 5 4	6 2 5	6 6 11	6 8 2	6 2 1	5 14 0	6 2 3	7 4 3

Spices.—Exports of spices fell from 23·33 million lbs. valued at Rs. 60·77 lakhs to 23·06 million lbs. valued at Rs. 57 lakhs, a decrease of 1 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value. The figures for the principal spices are shown below :—

Spices.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Pepper .. .	9,255,527	27,51,923	11,070,832	28,51,174	12,651,907	38,30,914	10,215,050	32,45,039	— 2,436,857	—5,85,875
Ginger	2,773,389	5,74,001	3,739,836	10,18,483	3,632,535	9,79,952	4,139,116	9,83,143	+ 506,681	+ 3,191
Chillies	7,858,412	11,29,927	6,813,171	12,66,714	6,816,041	11,43,610	8,437,952	12,81,137	+ 1,621,911	+1,37,527
Cardamoms ..	77,038	76,365	63,066	70,529	64,112	63,604	63,623	1,20,251	— 489	+ 56,647

Although the season's crop of *pepper* was good and considerable supplies remained over from last year's crop, exports of *pepper* to foreign countries were 19 per cent. less in quantity than in the previous year. A considerable portion of the exports was diverted to other Presidencies on account of the short supplies from the Straits Settlements where the crop had been poor. Exports to Bengal rose by Rs. 8 lakhs and to Bombay by Rs. 4 lakhs. Exports to France, Germany and the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 13·42, 7·50 and 3·52 lakhs in 1911–12 to Rs. 10·92, 4·37 and 3·46 lakhs respectively, while shipments to Italy and the United States of America rose from Rs. 5·99 and Rs. 4·32 lakhs to Rs. 6·61 and Rs. 4·50 lakhs.

Exports of *ginger* expanded 14 per cent. in quantity but only by ·3 per cent. in value as prices had dropped considerably from last year's high level. The crop was reported plentiful and the price per lb. averaged As. 3–9 against As. 4–4 in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 4·30 lakhs to Rs. 3·26

lakhs but to Germany and the United States rose by Rs. ·73 lakh and Rs. ·15 lakh to Rs. 2·05 lakhs and Rs. 1·53 lakhs respectively.

Chillies were in strong demand from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and shipments expanded by 24 per cent.

The shipments of *cardamoms* were slightly less in quantity than in the previous year but their value rose by 89 per cent.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar advanced from 172,776 cwts. valued at Rs. 10·87 lakhs to 283,036 cwts. valued at Rs. 20·27 lakhs, an increase of 63 per cent. in quantity and 87 per cent. in value. Practically the whole of the exports consisted of *unrefined sugar* (15 Dutch standard and below) or jaggery, which finds its chief outlets at Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The increase in the exports was attributable to the larger outturn, a higher proportion of which was rendered available for export by the heavy influx of cheap refined sugar. The average price of jaggery rose from Rs. 6–2 to Rs. 7–2 per cwt.

Tea.—The exports of tea were distributed as follows :—

Tea.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	8,365,415	56,90,769	9,152,272	65,34,806	8,464,953	60,93,519	9,664,155	71,39,678	+1,199,202	+10,46,159
Ceylon	3,123,534	18,62,966	4,564,779	30,54,795	4,314,566	28,18,301	4,202,937	26,90,815	— 111,629	— 1,27,486
Canada	3,311,325	19,28,386	4,271,339	26,69,626	5,271,422	32,94,638	5,589,622	34,93,513	+ 318,200	+ 1,98,875
Other countries ..	67,367	42,961	47,572	30,215	236,947	1,51,207	440,820	2,76,745	+ 203,873	+ 1,25,538
Total ..	14,867,641	95,25,082	18,035,962	1,22,89,442	18,287,888	1,23,57,665	19,897,534	1,36,00,751	+1,609,646	+12,43,086
Average per lb. according to shipping bills.	10 annas 3 pies.		10 annas 11 pies.		10 annas 10 pies.		10 annas 11 pies.		..	..
Of the above total green tea.	25,086	18,814	..	..	749,715	4,76,301	768,795	4,83,478	+ 19,080	+ 7,177

By an increase of 9 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value, the trade in *tea* reached record figures. Steady demand at good prices and favourable crops have brought prosperous times to the tea estates of Southern India, which have been enlarging their acreage in consequence. The share of the United Kingdom in the total exports rose from 46 to 49 per cent. while that of Ceylon fell from 24 to 21 per cent. Exports to Canada expanded by 6 per cent. Shipments of *green tea* have not risen in the same ratio, the increase being 2 per cent. in quantity and 1 per cent. in value.

Coffee.—Exports of coffee were as follows :—

Coffee.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	123,919	64,99,885	80,394	44,85,218	78,128	45,32,971	81,928	51,74,051	+ 3,800	+ 6,41,080
Bahrein Islands ..	1,297	45,384	1,841	90,766	2,477	1,33,495	7,651	4,58,175	+ 5,154	+ 3,24,680
Ceylon	16,088	5,86,854	10,220	4,23,768	11,574	6,10,066	12,842	7,23,389	+ 1,268	+ 1,13,323
Victoria	4,924	2,37,912	6,042	3,16.811	4,950	2,80,980	7,215	4,23,062	+ 2,265	+ 1,42,082
New South Wales..	1,561	73,171	2,555	1,32,789	1,737	1,00,897	3,767	2,22,507	+ 2,030	+ 1,21,610
Germany	2,641	1,07,698	6,959	3,53,305	13,598	7,95,560	8,250	4,98,809	— 5,348	— 2,96,751
Belgium	6,481	2,59,303	9,277	3,85,274	8,699	4,74,230	10,247	5 57,271	+ 1,548	+ 83,041
France	102,170	42,88,148	128,197	58,41,980	79,748	42,43,036	109,925	61,61,821	+ 30,177	+ 19,18,785
Austria-Hungary ..	3,405	1,62,403	9,160	5,23,670	17,481	10,84,495	8,663	5,23,451	— 8,818	— 5,61,044
Turkey-Asiatic ..	2,313	84,049	3,297	1,51,728	8,621	4,80,808	5,556	3,21,872	— 3,065	— 1,58,936
Other countries ..	3,785	1,77,999	9,056	4,18,798	6,067	3,38,466	5,601	3,23,890	— 466	— 14,576
Total ..	268,584	1,25,22,806	266,998	1,31,24,107	233,080	3,07,50,041	261,625	1,53,88,298	+ 28,545	+ 23,13,294
Average price per cwt. according to shipping bills.	Rs. 46·10.		Rs. 49·2.		Rs. 56·1.		Rs. 58·13.			

Exports have expanded by 12 per cent. in quantity but by 18 per cent. in value. The past season was remarkable for the maintenance of prices at a very high level. The average value of the shipments from Madras rose to Rs. 58–13 per cwt. from Rs. 56–1 in 1911–12 and Rs. 49–2 in 1910–11. In the foreign markets supplies were well taken up by buyers and a stimulus to high prices was to be found in the judicious marketing of "valorisation" coffee. The high level of price is, however, having its effect on consumption, in which a marked falling off is reported. The increase in the shipments from Madras occurred in the first nine months, for, owing to the lateness of the heavy crop of 1911–12, the bulk of it

became available for export during the year under review. Shipments during this period amounted to 170,709 cwts. as compared with 97,701 cwts. for the corresponding period of the previous year. This season's crop is reported to be small on account of unseasonable rains and exports for the last three months showed a falling off. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 5 per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent. in value and to France by 37 and 45 per cent. respectively. Trade with the Bahrein Islands (Persian Gulf Ports) practically trebled, but Germany and Austria-Hungary lessened their trade by 39 and 50 per cent. respectively.

Tobacco.—The trade in *leaf tobacco* amounted to 1,806,998 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·40 lakhs during the year under review; these figures are higher by 11 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively than those for the previous year. The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were the chief purchasers, their shipments forming 98 per cent. of the total.

An expansion of 24 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value was recorded in the trade in *cigars*, the figures for the year being 989,811 lbs. and Rs. 6·05 lakhs. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States rose from Rs. 3·02 lakhs to Rs. 3·87 lakhs, while the trade with the United Kingdom, which amounted to Rs. ·79 lakh, improved by 46 per cent. The cigars supplied to the English market are of high grade quality, for the outer wrapping of which foreign leaf tobacco is employed and the export trade in these cigars has improved by reason of the grant of facilities for their manufacture in bond, which has led to the transfer of a large exporting manufactory from Pondicherry to Dindigul.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following statement shows the distribution of the trade:—

Hides and skins, raw.		Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides, raw..	Cwt.	714	32,633	214	9,979	215	6,181	4,064	1,11 399	+ 3,849	+ 1,05,218
	No.	8,182		1,238		788		13,768		+ 12,980	
Skins, raw—											
United Kingdom.	Cwt.	9,767	9,83,106	2,608	3,39,764	2,151	2,26,400	6,548	6,53,059	+ 4,397	+ 4.26,659
	No.	564,702		186,754		125,700		370,567		+ 244,867	
Victoria ..	Cwt.	2,575	2,51,653	5,975	4,99,013	3,566	2,56,477	2,074	1,87,048	— 1,492	— 69.429
	No.	131,348		253,027		124,763		101,556		— 23,207	
Germany ..	Cwt.	1,783	1,68,929	7,422	6,71,871	6,197	5,89,476	10,581	9,92,566	+ 4,384	+ 4,03,090
	No.	100,158		395,920		368,315		650,544		+ 282.229	
France ..	Cwt.	7,209	8,06,710	8,899	11,18,854	6,770	7,01,552	12,561	10,58,827	+ 5,791	+ 3,57.275
	No.	459,800		567,767		399,990		589,846		+ 189,856	
United States of America.	Cwt.	45,383	48,04,044	11,867	13,78,490	11,538	12,93,978	16,315	18,32,847	+ 4,777	+ 5,38,869
	No.	2,626,040		687,946		695,428		1,007,298		+ 311,870	
Other countries.	Cwt.	401	88,434	700	60,424	1,134	1,08,036	1,260	1,39,539	+ 126	+ 31,503
	No.	86,301		33,524		59,003		85,683		+ 26,680	
Total ..	Cwt.	67,118	7,12,876	37,471	40,68,416	31,356	31,75,919	49,339	48,63,886	+ 17,983	16,87,967
	No.	3,968,349		2,124,938		1,773,199		2,805,494		+1,032,295	
Total of Hides and Skins.	Cwt.	67,832	71,35,509	37,685	40,78,395	31,571	31,82,100	53,403	49.75,285	+ 21,832	17,93,185
	No.	3,976,531		2,126,176		1,773,987		2,819,262		+1,045,275	

The shipments of *hides* were on a larger scale than they have been for the past ten years; the average value per hide also rose from Rs. 7-13-6 in 1911-12 to Rs. 8-1-6. Exports of *raw skins* have also been heavy and have exceeded the previous year's figures of quantity and value by 57 per cent. and 53 per cent. respectively. *Goat skins*, which formed the bulk of the exports, increased from 30,867 cwts. to 49,139 cwts. in quantity from Rs. 31·37 lakhs to Rs. 48·49 lakhs in value. This expansion in exports has been brought about by the brisk demand for hides and skins that existed during the year. In the London auctions the prices of hides established record figures and even at the high rates the supply could scarcely meet the demand. Leather is now used for so many purposes besides footwear that the hide supply of the world seems insufficient for the present consumption. Shipments to the United Kingdom more than trebled, and those to Germany, France and the United States increased by 71, 85 and 45 per cent. respectively. Exports to Victoria, on the other hand, fell by 42 per cent. Exports of *raw sheep skins* improved from 55 cwts. valued at Rs. ·04 lakh to 127 cwts. valued at ·09 lakh.

Metallic ores.—The chief ore under this head is *Manganese* which shared the trade boom in iron and steel. The exports rose from 50,800 tons to 54,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·64 lakhs to 4·30 lakhs in value, the average value having

risen from Rs. 7–3–0 to Rs. 7–15–0 per cwt. Shipments to the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 2·14, 1·29 and ·76 lakhs against Rs. 1·60, ·42 and ·72 lakhs in 1911–12. Exports to France declined from ·90 lakh to ·10 lakh.

Oils.—The total value of exports under this head declined by Rs. 19·49 lakhs or 38 per cent. Under essential oils the chief item was *lemon grass oil.* The industry in South Malabar for the extraction of this oil from the grass has made satisfactory progress, the exports having increased from 19,278 gallons valued at Rs. 4·35 lakhs to 32,248 gallons valued at Rs. 7·11 lakhs. France was the best customer, her imports increasing from Rs 2·42 lakhs to 4·29 lakhs, while shipments to Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 1·73, ·65 and ·44 lakhs against Rs. ·81, ·53 and ·59 lakhs in the previous year.

Under vegetable oils, the exports of *cocoanut oil,* representing 65 per cent. of all oils, declined from 2,120,645 gallons to 929,971 gallons or by 56 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 39·66 lakhs to Rs. 18·43 lakhs or by 54 per cent. in value, the average value rising from Rs. 1–14–0 to Rs. 2 per gallon. The outturn of the crop was below normal on account of the unfavourable monsoon, but the prime factor in the diminution of the exports was the preference shown by buyers for copra over the oil. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 10·81 lakhs to Rs. 4·41 lakhs and those to Sweden, Germany and the United States of America declined from Rs. 6·15, 9·82 and 9·31 lakhs in 1911–12 to Rs. 1·98, 3·14 and 6·55 lakhs during the year under review. Exports coastwise also declined from 4,005,021 gallons to 3,862,587 gallons. Exports of *castor oil* dropped from 161,809 gallons to 106,031 gallons on account of reduced demand from the United Kingdom, while the trade in *groundnut* oil increased from 173,229 gallons to 218,119 gallons as a result of larger shipments to Ceylon and Mauritius.

Seeds.—Seeds, including copra which is now classified under this head, represented 19 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Indian produce. The trade amounted to 5,066,400 cwts. valued at Rs. 469·30 lakhs and surpassed the trade of the previous year by 15 per cent. in quantity as well as in value. The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below :—

Seeds.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Oil seeds— Essential	34,539	3,06,950	27,230	3,93,305	39,649	4,32,285	45,132	2,75,979	+ 5,483	– 1,56,306
Castor—										
United Kingdom ..	192,751	13,84,377	131,950	10,48,675	282,479	20,63,365	190,023	13,52,475	– 92,456	– 7,10,890
France	76 118	5,27,425	9,825	77,117	92,123	6,75,826	94,429	6,66,465	+ 2,306	– 9,361
Italy	7,020	54,088	3,000	23,250	28,197	1,99,381	32,111	2,39,532	+ 3,914	+ 40,151
Other countries ..	65,566	4,75,843	15,430	1,17,949	26,600	1,85,146	79,450	5,64,761	+ 52,850	+ 3,79,615
Total ..	341,455	24,41,733	160,205	12,66,991	429,399	31,23,718	396,013	28,23,233	– 33,386	– 3,00,485
Copra or cocoanut										
kernel—	3,683	58,652	5,842	1,03,601	37,281	7,28,315	43,713	8,10,618	+ 6,432	+ 82,303
United Kingdom	14,274	2,05,612	24,856	4,39,836	31,485	5,45,600	43,180	8,23,217	+ 11,695	+ 2,77,617
Russia ..	177,054	24,82,209	346,444	61,00,261	473,292	84,47,519	548,331	1,03,07,127	+ 75,039	+18,59,608
Germany ..	29,593	3,90,219	11,360	1,98,753	25,485	4,45,767	13,904	2,38,335	– 11,581	– 2,07,432
Belgium ..	34 360	4,87,786	54,401	9,29,913	48,490	8,53,803	26,049	4,85,502	– 22,441	– 3,68,301
France ..	8,755	1,33,765	2,989	53,807	16,327	2,95,278	9,544	1,73,882	– 6,783	– 1,21,396
Other countries..										
Total ..	267,719	37,58,243	445,892	78,26,171	632,360	1,13,16,282	684,721	1,28,38,681	+ 52,361	+15,22,399
Cotton—										
United Kingdom ..	143,804	4,22,508	84,065	2,76,289	212,303	7,25,528	201,802	7,58,684	– 10,501	+ 33,156
Ceylon	29,515	1,00,936	30,534	1,21,835	33,052	1,31,322	37,909	1,50,175	+ 4,857	+ 18,853
Other countries ..	6,341	17,372	285	1,117	1,163	4,685	1,847	21,253	+ 684	+ 16,568
Total ..	179,660	5,40,816	114,884	3,99,241	2,46,518	8,61,535	241,558	9,30,112	– 4,960	+ 68,577
Ground-nuts—										
Germany	15,651	1,15,543	87,977	7,25,951	60,524	5,25,327	11,963	94,616	– 48,561	– 4,30,711
Belgium	31,652	2,53,138	205,209	17,63,499	112,452	9,12,370	134,900	11,71,358	+ 22,448	+ 2,58,988
France	1,454,277	1,08,28,068	2,253,855	1,82,85,622	2,483,155	2,02,87,492	3,235,411	2,62,23,800	+ 752,256	+ 59,36,308
Austria-Hungary.	14,531	1,10,844	27.857	1,77,112	137,067	12,04,751	161,315	1,279,035	+ 24,248	+ 74,284
Egypt	5,370	42,627	1,925	14,292	21,697	1,72,010	42,362	3,38,081	+ 20,665	+ 1,66,071
Other countries ..	42,542	3,23,872	22,024	1,69,563	20,409	1,47,010	17,505	1,27,136	– 22,904	– 19,874
Total ..	1,564,022	1,16,74,093	2,598,347	2,11,36,039	2,835,304	2,32,48,960	3,603,456	2,92,34,026	+ 768,152	+59,85,066
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—										
Ceylon ..	9,029	78,241	2 236	17,944	26,481	2,55,193	17,796	1,85,008	– 8,685	– 70,185
France ..	77,249	6,07.861	40 853	3,92,472	23,274	1,97,551	5,001	41,933	– 18,273	– 1,55,618
Austria-Hungary.	25,551	2,22,658	26,752	2,58,533	20,782	2,05,143	7,626	76,260	– 13,856	– 1,28,883
Other countries..	7,199	57.159	8,723	23,815	1,526	15,396	54	542	– 1,472	– 14,854
Total ..	119,028	9,65,919	78,564	7,50,364	72,063	6,73,283	30,477	3,03,743	– 41,586	– 3,69,540
Other sorts ..	4,992	4,42,206	163,558	12,10,806	1,24,992	9,94,007	65,043	5,24,125	– 59,949	– 4,69,882
Total of oil-seeds ..	2,511,415	2,01,29,960	3,588,680	3,29,82,917	43,80,285	4,06,50,070	5,066,400	4,69,29,899	+ 6,86,115	+62,79,829

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Essential seeds.—Essential seeds increased by 14 per cent. in quantity but the value fell by 36 per cent. This was due to larger exports of *coriander seeds* to Ceylon, the average value of which fell from Rs. 10–5–0 to Rs. 5–15–0 per cwt.

Castor seeds.—Exports diminished by 8 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value as compared with those of the previous year, but they still exceeded the exports of any of the five years previous to 1911–12. The area under castor cultivation was 4·6 per cent. less than in the previous year partly on account of the want of timely rains and partly owing to the spread of groundnut cultivation. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell by 32 per cent. in quantity and 34 per cent. in value, but this drop was partly counterbalanced by the increase in direct shipments to continental countries and America, the latter of which purchased to the value of Rs. 2·58 lakhs against ·53 lakh in 1911–12.

Cocoanut kernel or copra.—The exports of copra expanded by 8 per cent. in quantity and 13 per cent. in value as compared with the trade in the previous year owing to a keen demand for copra for the soap and vegetable butter industries, in which it is a most important raw material. A further rise in price during the year from Rs. 17–14–0 to Rs. 18–12–0 was recorded and cultivation in Malabar and Travancore has been greatly stimulated. The outturn of the season's crop was rather poor and the increased demands for copra were met by the diversion of the supplies from the local cocoanut-oil mills. The good rains this season and the increased area of cultivation should result in still larger exports next year. The main ports of export were as usual Cochin, Calicut and Badagara, the exports from the first port being Rs. 72·16 lakhs or 56 per cent. of the total exports of the article. Germany claimed 81 per cent. of the trade or 548,331 cwts. valued at Rs. 103·07 lakhs against 473,292 cwts. valued at Rs. 84·48 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Russia improved from Rs. 7·28 lakhs to Rs. 8·11 lakhs and from Rs. 5·46 lakhs to Rs. 8·23 lakhs respectively, while the trade with France and Belgium amounted to Rs. 4·86 and 2·38 lakhs against Rs. 8·54 and 4·46 lakhs in the previous year.

The following table shows the foreign trade in the several products of the cocoanut palm during the past four years :—

	1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cocoanuts .. No.	32,788	1,522	107,470	4,909	126,125	5,927	82,669	4,151	— 43,456	— 1,776
Coir fibre .. cwt.	12,277	1,32,274	11,755	1,23,303	10,235	1,04,498	8,879	94,550	— 1,356	— 9,948
Coir manufactures. "	672,429	72,27,705	634,594	68,69,887	738,853	79,75,710	7,15,969	81,48,891	— 22,884	+ 1,73,181
Coir rope (cordage and rope) .. "	15,586	1,44,319	13,056	1,17,156	16,464	1,62,262	16,518	1,81,178	+ 54	+ 18,916
Copra .. .. "	532,176	74,18,362	445,892	8,26,171	632,360	1,13,16,282	684,721	1.28,38,681	+ 52,361	+15,22,399
Cocoanut oil .. galls.	2,498,291	37,09,202	1,890,297	33,95,175	2,120,645	39,65,775	929,971	18,43,444	—1,190,674	—21,22,331
Cocoanut poonac .. cwt.	110,116	4,08,845	137,801	6,22,532	166,263	7,43,475	127,396	6,18,309	— 38,867	— 1,25,166
Cocoanut shells .. val.	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cotton seeds.—Exports of *cotton* seeds fell by 2 per cent. in quantity but rose by 8 per cent. in value as the crop was a small one and prices were in consequence at a higher level. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 5 per cent.

Ground-nuts.—The export trade in *ground-nuts*, which represented 71 per cent. of the total trade in seeds, expanded by 27 per cent. in volume and 26 per cent. in value. The area under cultivation, which was about 16 per cent. more than in the previous year, has spread as the ryots have come to realize the profitable nature of the crop. The increase has been most marked in the Deccan districts especially Kurnool and Cuddapah. Cultivation in Chingleput and North Arcot has also been extended considerably, but in the Central and Southern districts a reduction in the area was brought about by the failure of the early south-west monsoon rains. The centre of the export trade was Cuddalore where the value of the shipment amounted to Rs. 130·47 lakhs ; next in importance in the trade were Negapatam, Madras and Porto Novo with export trade of Rs. 53·25, 53·12, 45·62 lakhs, respectively.

Ninety per cent. of these exports went to France whose trade rose in value from Rs. 202·87 to Rs. 262·24 lakhs. The demand for the nut has increased in France through the improvement in the process of extracting an edible oil from it. The trade with Austria-Hungary and Belgium increased by 6 and 28 per cent. respectively. Egypt practically doubled her imports while shipments to Germany fell by 82 per cent. Exports *via* Pondicherry amounted to 2,210,094 cwts. as against 1,878,503 cwts. in 1911-1912.

Sesamum-seeds.—Exports of *sesamum* seed fell by 58 per cent. in quantity as area under cultivation had been reduced by the ryots turning their attention to ground-nuts and the crop had been rendered small by unfavourable conditions at growing time. Exports to France fell by 18,273 cwts. and those to Austria-Hungary and Ceylon by 13,156 cwts. and 8,685 cwts., respectively.

Among other sorts of seeds the exports of *niger seed* fell from 90,950 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·81 lakhs to 33,216 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·50 lakhs. The reduction in exports was probably due to the seed having gone to other exporting centres, *e.g.*, Bombay as the crop was a good one. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany fell from Rs. 4·42 lakhs and 1·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 lakhs and ·21 lakh respectively. *Mustard seed* also declined from Rs 1·80 lakhs to Rs. ·89 lakh on account of a shorter crop and increased local consumption. Trade with Belgium, which amounted to Rs. 1·07 lakhs in the previous year, totalled only ·32 lakh.

Textile Materials—Cotton, raw.—The following table shows the distribution of the exports of this staple.

Cotton, raw.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	129,589	41,87,831	225,039	98,75,689	175,236	81,46,027	124,085	47,79,995	− 51,151	− 33,66,032
Germany ..	80,961	25,13,720	76,428	32,70,330	52,342	23,94,327	72,337	26,47,749	+ 19,995	+ 2,53,422
Holland ..	21,785	6,72,562	18,868	7,81,869	6,071	2,68,584	18,400	6,58,685	+ 12,329	+ 3,90,101
Belgium ..	223,118	65,25,887	188,265	77,43,218	136,910	61,96,913	229,405	81,68,529	+ 92,495	+ 19,71,616
France ..	42,952	12,17,712	25,837	10,70,066	29,179	13,17,592	39,833	14,32,466	+ 10,654	+ 1,14,874
Spain ..	6,614	2,10,608	8,411	3,66,235	9,349	4,24,554	25,080	9,98,374	+ 15,738	+ 5,73,820
Italy ..	19,832	6,23,376	59,495	24,74,612	71,835	33,38,849	27,693	10,24,622	− 44,142	− 23,14,227
Austria-Hungary ..	22,110	6,86,886	39,177	16,37,076	40,561	17,97,463	76,042	27,32,668	+ 35,481	+ 9,35,205
China ..	3,578	1,02,323	2,700	116,100	5,292	2,46,427	58,298	23,90,319	+ 53,006	+ 21,43,892
Japan ..	294,855	96,45,916	308,572	1,32,81,406	326,692	1,46,01,814	396,954	1,57,29,106	+ 70,262	+ 11,27,292
Other countries ..	14,167	4,34,153	19,189	8,02,242	6,607	2,89,912	5,290	1,90,178	− 1,317	− 99,734
Total ..	859,561	2,68,20,974	971,981	4,14,18,843	860,074	3,90,22,264	1,073,424	4,07,52,691	+ 213,350	+ 17,30,229

Raw cotton, which occupied the second place among articles of Indian merchandise exported, represented 16·46 per cent. against 17·05 per cent. in the previous year. The exports advanced by 25 per cent. in quantity as the cultivation had been stimulated by the very high prices obtained for the previous year's crop, but the value rose by 4 per cent. only as the average value fell from Rs. 45–6–0 to Rs. 37–15–0 per cwt. During the first four months of the year the demand for Indian cotton was dull, but when the unfavourable report of the American cotton crop sent up the price of American cotton to 7·42d. enquiries for Indian cotton were brisker. The chief noticeable feature of the year's trade was the abnormal increase in the shipments to China and Japan compared with those to the European countries. The increased shipments were chiefly required by the Osaka mills which greatly increased their production. Development of spinning industry in China itself gave rise to larger direct exports to that country as well. Exports to the United Kingdom fell by 29 per cent. owing to higher values of Indian cotton during the earlier months and those to Italy by 61 per cent. probably owing to the wars in Tripoli and the Balkans. Belgium increased her imports by 67 per cent. and Germany by 38 per cent. Amongst the Eastern countries China took 11 times the quantity she took in the previous year and Japan increased her share by 21 per cent. The distribution of trade under the three commercial varieties were Cocanadas 241,781 cwts., Tinnevellys, 497,268 cwts. and Northerns and Westerns 334,375 cwts. against 181,177, 433,221 and 245,676 cwts. in 1911-12. Exports to Bombay increased by more than Rs. 53 lakhs.

Hemp, raw.—Exports of hemp, raw, showed a small decrease in quantity from 44,921 cwts. to 44,267 cwts. but an increase in value from Rs. 6·91 lakhs to 7·09 lakhs

as the price rose in sympathy with the rise in the European markets consequent on the shortage of Manilla hemp. The United Kingdom and Italy took to the value of Rs. 3·21 and 3·61 lakhs against Rs. 2·23 and 4·40 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Jute, raw.—Exports improved from 3,010 tons to 3,485 tons or by 16 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 7·50 lakhs to Rs. 9·89 lakhs or 32 per cent. in value, as a result of better crops and increased demand in European markets. The average value rose from Rs. 249 to Rs. 284 per ton. The bulk of the shipments was to the United Kingdom, which took to the value of Rs. 8·42 lakhs against Rs. 6·45 lakhs in the previous year.

Wood and timber.—The total value of exports under this head amounted to Rs. 20·78 lakhs against Rs. 18·36 lakhs, an increase of 2·42 lakhs or 13 per cent. The increase is due to larger shipments of *sandalwood* which expanded from Rs. 11·97 lakhs to Rs. 14·06 lakhs, the shares of Germany, the United States, France and the United Kingdom being Rs. 7·79, 2·37, 2·08 and 1·63 lakhs against 5·97, 2·53, 1·52 and 1·26 lakhs in 1911–12. Mysore supplied the bulk of the sandalwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—This sub-head chiefly consisted of *palmyra fibre* exported largely from the ports of Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut. The exports declined from Rs. 14·29 lakhs to Rs. 14·05 lakhs. The United Kingdom took to the value of Rs. 3·52 lakhs, Germany Rs. 4·83 lakhs and Belgium Rs. 3·73 lakhs, against Rs. 3·15, 5·40 and 3·75 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Shipments of palmyra fibre from Travancore amounted to 17,008 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·45 lakhs against 16,832 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·36 lakhs.

Manures.—Exports of *manures* increased from Rs. 14·72 lakhs to Rs. 18·24 lakhs. Shipments of *bones* increased from Rs. 4·59 lakhs to Rs. 5·35 lakhs. *Fish-manure and guano* from the West Coast rose from Rs. 7·16 lakhs to Rs. 8·09 lakhs and other kinds from Rs. 2·97 lakhs to Rs. 4·81 lakhs. Ceylon took bones to the value of Rs. 3·61 lakhs, fishmanure and guano to the value of Rs. 7·99 lakhs and other kinds Rs. ·95 lakh and the United States of America took ·32 lakh' worth of bones and Rs. 3·05 lakhs' worth of other kinds especially *hides fleshings.*

Mica.—Exports of mica increased from 8,307 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·04 lakhs to 9,254 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·48 lakhs in consequence of a good demand, chiefly in the electrical industry. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon rose from Rs. 4·27 and ·03 lakhs, respectively, to Rs. 4·41 and 1·01 lakhs.

Rubber.—Exports showed a further expansion from 4,866 cwts. to 8,883 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 22·98 lakhs to Rs. 40·78 lakhs, an increase of 82 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value. Considerable acreages are now coming into bearing in both Malabar and Travancore and exports may be expected to expand further. The price of the product, however, fell during the year from Rs. 4–3–6 to Rs. 4–1–6 per lb. Ceylon took to the value of Rs. 20·53 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 20·15 lakhs against Rs. 15·73 lakhs and Rs. 7·21 lakhs in the previous year.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The total value of exports under this head increased from Rs. 8·75 lakhs to Rs. 8·99 lakhs. Exports of *Chemicals* were very small and call for no remarks. Under *drugs and medicines*, exports of *Cinchona bark* improved from 410,032 lbs. to 659,285 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. ·79 lakh to Rs. 1·37 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom being the sole customer. The increase is attributable to the demand for quinine caused by the war in the Near East. Exports of *nux vomica* declined from 39,213 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·95 lakhs to 28,747 cwts. valued at Rs. 1·51 lakhs. The reason for the decrease may be assigned to the fact that labour was in good demand and when this is so, *nux vomica* which is a forest product receives little attention. The trade in *nux vomica* was divided between the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Exports of *senna leaves* increased from Rs. 5·01 lakhs to Rs. 5·43 lakhs of which the United Kingdom took 2·76 lakhs' worth and the United States of America Rs. 1·24 lakhs.

Dyes and colours.—*Dyeing and tanning substances* increased from Rs. 12·45 lakhs to 13 lakhs. Under dyes, exports of *indigo* fell from 2,510 cwts. valued at

Rs. 4·23 lakhs to 2,065 cwts. valued at Rs. 3·32 lakhs which is the smallest trade yet recorded. The total area under *indigo* cultivation fell by 33·4 per cent., the land passing over to ground-nuts and other more profitable crops. The estimated outturn declined by 37·3 per cent. Shipments to Egypt receded from Rs. 1·36 lakhs to Rs. 1·24 lakhs and those to the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary from Rs. ·80 and Rs. 1·07 lakhs to Rs. ·10 and Rs. ·38 lakhs. Exports of *myrabolams* increased from Rs. 3·26 lakhs to Rs. 3·73 lakhs through increased shipments to the United Kingdom. Larger trade with the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements raised the value of the exports of *turmeric* from Rs. 3·60 lakhs to Rs. 4·58 lakhs.

Exports of *paints and painters' materials* rose from Rs. 2·04 lakhs to Rs. 2·49 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of *graphite* which advanced from 29,015 cwts. to 36,203 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 2·03 lakhs to Rs. 2·49 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer.

Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—The following statement shows the total exports of tanned hides and skins: —

Hides and skins, tanned, etc.		Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides, tanned or dressed—											
United Kingdom.	Cwt.	151,767	1,16,12,683	124,069	96,18,142	149,882	1,19,85,311	191,895	1,60,01,610	+ 42,013	+40,16,299
	No.	2,265,434		1,710,653		2,091,123		2,733,713		+ 642,590	
Other countries.	Cwt.	5,292	4,15,747	437	34,453	326	28,401	311	25,488	— 15	— 2,913
	No.	68,109		4,420		3,358		4,235		+ 877	
Total ..	Cwt.	157,059	1,20,28,430	124,506	96,52,595	150,208	1,20,13,712	192,206	1,60,27,098	+ 41,998	+40,13,386
	No.	2,333,543		1,715,073		2,094,481		2,737,948		+ 643,467	
Skins, tanned or dressed—											
United Kingdom.	Cwt.	78,746	153,47,489	88,288	1,83,72,956	97,868	2,00,75,134	77,576	1,58,68,787	— 20,287	—42,06,347
	No.	9,553,529		10,513,911		11,724,183		9,717,715		—2,006,468	
Straits Settlements.	Cwt.	4,428	6,71,137	3,517	5,85,121	2,593	4,50,328	2,450	4,30,354	— 143	— 19,974
	No.	942,770		767,502		598,260		554,387		— 43,873	
Germany ..	Cwt.	1,148	2,43,156	1,940	5,42,825	2,183	5,60,583	2,369	5,96,326	+ 186	+ 35,743
	No.	133,184		266,950		310,310		318,330		+ 8,020	
Japan	Cwt.	3,204	5,48,527	7,773	12,98,436	8,757	14,29,852	9,127	15,35,556	+ 370	+ 1,05,704
	No.	608,053		1,636,258		1,876,803		1,880,096		+ 3,293	
United States of America.	Cwt.	19,386	32,88,540	12,798	25,75,399	14,484	28,31,282	16,032	30,67,115	+ 1,548	+ 2,35,833
	No.	2,417,661		1,734,584		2,021,890		2,188,692		+ 166,802	
Other countries.	Cwt.	781	1,20,532	2,436	4,23,957	922	1,55,495	451	70,973	— 471	— 84,522
	No.	120,184		362,469		163,082		87,096		— 75,986	
Total ..	Cwt.	107,693	2,02,19,381	116,752	2,37,98,694	126,802	2,55,02,674	108,005	2,15,69,111	— 18,797	—39,33,563
	No.	13,775,381		15,281,674		16,694,528		14,746,316		—1,948,212	
Total of hides and skins.	Cwt.	264,752	3,22,47,811	241,258	3,34,51,289	277,010	3,75,16,386	300,211	3,75,96,209	+ 23,201	+ 79,823
	No.	16,108 924		16,996,747		18 789,009		17,484,264		—1,304,745	

The total exports of tanned hides and skins taken together increased by 8 per cent. in weight and ·2 per cent. in value. *Tanned hides* improved by 28 per cent. in weight and 33 per cent. in value while *tanned skins* declined by 15 per cent. both in weight and value. The home demand during the year in question was very strong for all descriptions of hides, and prices steadily rose in consequence, the average value going up to As. 11—11 from As. 11—5 per lb. Almost the whole of the exports of hides was consigned to the United Kingdom. Under tanned skins, *goat skins* representing 44 per cent. had a set back by 16,921 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 37·48 lakhs in value resulting in a decrease of 26 per cent. both in weight and value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 28 per cent. and those to the United States by 7 per cent. The greatly increased exports of raw skins from Bombay which were about 40 per cent. larger than in the previous year have been the principal cause of the shrinkage in the exports of tanned skins from Madras. For these, supplies have been drawn from the Bombay, Deccan, Southern Mahratta and the Berar, the production of which districts formerly largely came to Madras for tanning purposes. To a less extent the exports from Madras have been reduced by the smaller production of skins on account of difficulties in breeding. Exports of *sheep skins* declined by 1,835 cwts. or 3 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2·24 lakhs or 2 per cent. in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 11 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value owing to higher values, while those to the United States and Japan increased by 15 and 5 per cent. in quantity and 12 and 8 per cent. in value. Exports of other skins consisting mainly of *calf skins* declined by ·5 per cent. in quantity but the value increased by 6 per cent., the United Kingdom being

the chief consumer. The total trade in goat and sheep skins and the average value per pound are given below :—

——	1911-1912.			Rate per lb.	1912-1913.			Rate per lb.
	NO.	CWT.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	CWT.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Goat skins ..	7,419,731	64,647	1,43,04,327	1 15 7	5,522,743	47,726	1,05,56,328	1 15 7
Sheep skins ..	8,783,094	54,660	1,05,10,822	1 11 6	8,770,955	52,825	1,02,87,083	1 11 10
Other skins ..	491,703	7,495	6,87,525	0 13 1	452 618	7,454	7,25,700	0 13 11

Yarns and textile fabrics.—The total value under this head improved from Rs. 117·64 lakhs to 149·43 lakhs.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of yarns exported in the last three years :—

Cotton twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	LB.	RS	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Ceylon	314,661	2,08,138	157,890	1,16,207	166,545	1,32,048	222,784	1,68,294	+ 56,239	+ 36,246
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	3,543,616	16,67,799	4,196,400	21,83,778	4,256,800	24,88,292	5,712,800	32,09,385	+1,456,000	+ 7,21,093
Other countries ..	41,524	18,496	1,040	627	12,535	6,616	6,985	5,361	— 5,550	— 1,255
Total ..	3,899,801	18,94,433	4,355,330	23,00,612	4,435,880	26,26,956	5,942,569	33,83,040	+1,506,689	+ 7,56,084

The exports of cotton *twist and yarn* rose by 34 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. The increase was almost entirely in the Chinese trade and was brought about by the development of the Chinese weaving industry as the state of the country became more settled after the revolution. The exports were mainly of counts 11 to 20.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of piece-goods exported in the past three years :—

Piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		1912-1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Piece-goods—										
Grey	2,164,037	3,61,236	796,653	1,88,264	620,105	1,51,681	945,108	2,46,107	+ 325,003	+ 94,426
White	72,228	18,261	93,836	28,553	94,422	30,823	167,226	59,173	+ 72,804	+ 28,350
Coloured, printed or dyed, etc.—										
To Ceylon	8,369,769	24,13,329	9,608 932	14,84,879	7,986,244	12,54,609	8,915,156	27,36,091	+ 928,912	+ 14,81,482
,, Straits Settlements.	8,552,022	36,49,852	11,083,362	46,95,757	11,915,644	50,86,296	13,725,910	59,82,579	+ 1,810,266	+ 8,96,283
,, Federated Malay States.	179,436	86,080	355,483	1,97,194	494,200	3,07,701	679,561	3,88,498	+ 185,361	+ 80,797
,, Other countries ..	4,262,072	7,61,956	1,854,159	4,21,203	1,439,359	3,76,232	1,190,116	3,67,749	— 249,243	— 8,483
Total ..	21,363,299	69,11,217	22,901,936	67,99,033	21,835,447	70,24,838	24,510,743	94,74,917	+ 2,675,296	+ 24,50,079
Total of piece-goods ..	23,599,564	72,90,714	23,792,425	70,15,850	22,549,974	72,07,342	25,623,077	97,80,197	+ 3,073,103	+ 25,72,855

Exports of cotton piece-goods advanced by 14 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value. *Grey goods* to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements increased in value from Rs. ·13 and 1·20 lakhs to Rs. ·50 and 1·55 lakhs respectively while exports to China ceased entirely. Exports of *coloured piece-goods*, which consisted chiefly of *lungis or saris*, increased on account of the growth in the numbers of Indian emigrants now in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Ceylon increased her imports by 11 per cent. and the Straits and the Federated Malay States together increased theirs by 16 per cent.

Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.—The trade in *handkerchiefs* made by handlooms declined from Rs. 14·53 lakhs to Rs. 10·81 lakhs or by 25 per cent. The demand in London was slack, as a sudden slump towards the close of the last year had led to the accumulation of heavy stocks. Shipments were mostly to the United Kingdom for transhipment to the West Coast of Africa.

Woollen goods.—Exports of woollen goods amounted to Rs. 3·52 lakhs against Rs. 3·26 lakhs in 1911–12. The trade in Indian *carpets and rugs* remained at the same figure as in the previous year, the United Kingdom absorbing Rs. 2·30 lakhs' worth against Rs. 2·25 lakhs in 1911–12. Other sorts of manufactures improved from Rs. ·74 lakh to Rs. ·99 lakh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coir, manufactured (excluding rope).—The following statement shows the distribution of coir manufactures exported to foreign countries :—

Coir manufactures.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1912–1913.		Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom..	169,114	17,01,698	164,678	16,92,223	228,329	24,25,511	195,205	22,93,467	− 33,124	− 1,32,044
Germany	176,639	18,26,254	210,315	22,76,516	218,164	22,31,946	204,605	22,33,200	− 13,559	+ 1,254
Holland	42,468	4,52,405	59,690	6,45,422	66,440	7,29,528	67,738	7,36,199	+ 1,298	+ 6,671
Belgium	52,787	5,38,323	56,151	5,78,431	62,916	6,45,095	66.355	6,79,357	+ 3,439	+ 34,262
France	47,207	4,94,754	52,528	5,56,130	56,311	5,85,304	61,384	6,73,597	+ 5,073	+ 88,293
Portugal	19,951	2,12,961	27,216	3,07,578	23,198	2,55,330	27,188	3,02,758	+ 3,990	+ 47,428
Italy	11,123	1,22,597	11,444	1,26,395	10,283	1.14,693	19,740	2,32,202	+ 9,457	+ 1,17,509
United States of America.	31,462	3,84,650	31,871	4,21,468	38,084	5,01,099	35.605	4,93,091	− 2,479	− 8,008
Other countries ..	15,3 33	2,46,942	20,701	2,65,724	35.128	4,87,204	38,149	5,05.020	+ 3,021	+ 17,816
Total ..	566,084	59,10.584	634,594	68,69,887	738,853	79,75,710	715,969	81,48,891	− 22,884	+ 1,73,181

The exports of coir matting and yarn, the trade in which is almost wholly confined to Malabar Coast, declined by 3 per cent. in quantity but the value rose by 2 per cent. The decrease was due to the smaller outturn of the cocoanut crop, for the demand was good at advanced prices. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 31 to 27 per cent. and that of Germany from 29 to 28 per cent. Exports from Travancore amounted to 63,106 cwts. valued at Rs. 7·35 lakhs, against 78,812 cwts. valued at Rs. 8·82 lakhs.

Oilcakes.—The value of exports under this head increased from Rs. 51·80 lakhs to Rs. 58·71 lakhs. Castor-cake amounted to Rs. 3·47 lakhs, cocoanut cake to Rs. 6·18 lakhs, groundnut cake to Rs. 22·93 lakhs, sesamum cake to Rs. 26·11 lakhs and others ·03 lakhs. Ceylon took castor cake for Rs. 3·42 lakhs, groundnut cake for Rs. 11·02 lakhs and sesamum cake for Rs. 26·11 lakhs. Germany took 6·09 lakhs' worth of cocoanut cake and 9·38 lakhs' worth of groundnut cake.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Animals, living.—The details of exports for the past two years are given below :—

——	1911–1912.		1912–1913.	
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)	20,794	11,01,976	27,661	14,60,239
Horses	32	8,300	72	19,310
Sheep and goats.. ..	131,320	10,27,866	140,350	11,00,168
Poultry	337,258	1,88,392	311,873	1,79,534
Other kinds	145	5,584	2,829	3,616
Total ..	489,549	23.32,118	482,785	27,62,867

The increase of Rs. 4·31 lakhs was due to larger shipments of cattle to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States which respectively took to the value of Rs. 21·31, 5·12 and 1·19 lakhs against Rs. 17·31, 3·99 and 1·57 lakhs in 1911–12. The exports to Ceylon were enhanced on account of the mortality of cattle in the island by rinderpest.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated. From April 1911 the system of registration by countries of consignment in the case of imports and by countries of final destination in the case of exports has been adopted in place of the old system according to countries of shipment and discharge. The table excludes treasure and Government stores :—

—	Imports.				Exports.				Total of imports and exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average of five years ending 1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	Average of five years ending 1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
British Empire—												
United Kingdom ..	701·28	764·31	843·48	+ 79·17	583·32	670·83	665·30	— 5·53	1435·14	1,508·78	41·25	40·74
Aden and dependencies.	·12	·07	·05	— ·02	1·08	1·92	2·11	+ ·19	1·99	2·16	·06	·06
Bahrein Islands ..	..	..	..	..	·84	2·57	6·57	+ 4·00	2·57	6·57	·07	·17
Ceylon	50·76	53·66	58·45	+ 4·79	374·12	389·16	413·80	+ 24·64	472·82	472·25	12·73	11·65
Straits Settlements, etc.	37·84	44·93	48·73	+ 3·80	77·67	99·15	112·78	+ 13·63	144 08	161·51	4·14	4·41
Federated Malay States.	·05	·10	·10	..	2·49	10 97	14·78	+ 3·81	11·07	14·88	·32	·40
Hongkong	3·14	1·99	1·32	— ·67	1·19	1·08	·85	— ·23	3·07	2·17	·09	·06
Natal	1·07	·19	·07	— 12	2·42	3·07	3·51	+ ·44	3·26	3·58	·09	·08
Mauritius and dependencies	1·58	4·28	4·48	+ ·20	20·69	13·07	13·08	+ ·01	17·35	17·56	·50	·46
Canada	·01	..	·01	+ ·01	23·52	33·91	36·21	+ 2·30	33·91	36·22	·97	·98
Western Australia ..	4·81	3·54	1·85	— 1·69	·32	.58	·61	+ ·03	4·12	2·46	·12	·07
Victoria	6 54	5·76	4·70	— 1·06	8·32	7·41	8·13	+ ·72	13·17	12·83	·38	·35
New South Wales ..	1·19	1·25	2·43	+ 1·18	2·04	3·43	4·65	+ 1·22	4·68	7·08	·13	·18
Other countries ..	·84	·29	1·01	+ ·72	3·74	4·90	5·04	+ ·14	5·19	6·05	·15	·15
Total of British Empire.	809·23	880·37	966·68	+ 86·31	1,101·76	1.242·05	1,287·42	+ 45·37	2,122·42	2,254·10	61·00	59·75
Foreign countries—												
Russia	5·99	1·06	·95	— ·11	4·21	5·80	9·01	+ 3·21	6·86	9·96	·20	·26
Sweden	9·73	9·83	12·89	+ 3·06	2·12	7·47	2·26	— 5·21	17·30	15·15	·50	·41
Germany	43·42	64·87	65·16	+ ·29	148·12	221·73	232·72	+ 10·99	286·60	297·88	8·24	7·84
Holland	3·16	3·73	5·45	+ 1·72	18·24	18·54	19·07	+ ·53	22·27	24·52	·64	·63
Belgium	41·76	38·11	45·44	+ 7·33	112·54	95·17	118·89	+ 23·72	133·28	164·33	3·83	4·32
France	35·91	38·31	42·20	+ 3·89	239·22	317·71	393·14	+ 75·43	356·02	435·34	10·23	11·45
Spain	·21	·21	·29	+ ·08	3·20	5·08	10·15	+ 5·07	5·29	10·44	·15	·27
Portugal	·06	·05	·12	+ ·07	2·77	3·16	3·22	+ ·06	3·21	3·34	·09	·07
Italy	2·40	2·71	1·73	— ·98	26·35	49·21	27·83	— 21·38	51·92	29·56	1·49	·76
Austria-Hungary ..	19·52	24·34	29·52	+ 5·18	19·68	47·29	48·89	+ 1·60	71·63	78·41	2·06	2·05
Switzerland	..	·97	2·13	+ 1·16	..	·02	·01	— ·01	·99	2·14	·03	·06
Other countries ..	2·66	2·79	2 39	— ·40	1·24	1·36	1·36	..	4·15	3·75	·12	·08
Total, Europe ..	164·82	186 98	208·27	+ 21·29	577·69	772·54	866·55	+ 94·01	959·52	1.074·82	27·58	28·20
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ..	·64	1·58	1·33	— ·25	3·32	5·95		1·25	7·53	6·03	·22	·15
Other Native States in Arabia	·36	..	·65	+ ·65	2·19	4·16	4·70	— ·21	4·16	4·60	·12	·13
Sumatra	7·53	..	1·21	+ 1·21	·22	·44	3·95	+ ·79	·44	2·44	·01	·07
Java	15·45	28·53	50·61	+ 22·08	2·87	1·11	1·23	+ 1·36	29·64	53·08	·85	1·29
Borneo (Dutch) ..	4·68	5·33	4·44	— ·89	..	..	2·47	..	5·33	4·44	·15	·11
Indo-China ..	..	..	..	..	1·50	1·49	..	— ·76	1·49	·73	·04	·02
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	·61	3·07	7·40	+ 4·33	22·91	28·02	·73 57·39	+ 29·37	31·09	64·79	·89	1·61
Japan	4·38	7·88	9·95	+ 2·07	122·14	160 85	173·34	+ 12·49	168·73	183·29	4·85	4·82
Other countries ..	·98	2·44	3·45	+ 1·01	5·54	2·20	2·18	— ·02	4·64	5·63	·14	·15
Total, Asia ..	34·63	48·83	79·04	+ 30·21	160·69	204·22	245·99	+ 41·77	253·05	325·03	7·27	8·35
Africa—												
Egypt	·17	·27	·32	+ ·05	6·31	4·65	6·45	— 1·80	4·92	6·77	·14	·18
Reunion	..	..	..	..	·62	11·69	5·06	— 6·63	11·69	5·06	·34	·13
Other countries ..	·27	·09	..	— ·09	·28	·80	·40	— ·40	·89	·40	·02	·01
Total, Africa ..	·44	·36	·32	— ·04	7.21	17·14	11·91	— 5·23	17·50	12·23	50	.32
America—												
United States of America	37·70	52·68	49·56	— 3·12	93·22	74·12	82·43	+ 8·31	126·80	131·99	3·65	3·37
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·01	+ ·01	..	·01	..	..
Total, America ..	37·70	52·68	49·56	— 3·12	93·22	74·12	82·44	+ 8·32	126·80	132·00	3·65	3·37
Other foreign countries..	·70	..	..	..	·06	..	·01	+ ·01	..	·01	..	..
Total of foreign countries.	238·29	288·85	337·19	+ 48·34	838·87	1,068·02	1,206·90	+ 138 88	1,356·87	1,544·09	39·00	40·24
Grand Total ..	1,047·52	1,169·22	1,303·87	+ 134·65	1,940·63	2,310·07	2,494·32	+ 184.25	3,479·29	3,798·19	100·00	100·00

The trade with the *British Empire*, which represented 60 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year, advanced by Rs. 131·68 lakhs or 6 per cent. The value of the imports increased by Rs. 86·31 lakhs or 10 per cent. and that of exports by Rs. 45·37 lakhs or 4 per cent. Trade with other *foreign countries* increased by Rs. 187·22 lakhs or 14 per cent., Rs. 48·34 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 138·08 lakhs under exports.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the *United Kingdom* represented 40·74 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 41·25 per cent. in the previous year and showed an increase of Rs. 73·64 lakhs or 5 per cent. The improvement of Rs. 79·17 lakhs or 14 per cent. in the imports was due to heavy imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods (+ Rs. 37·26 lakhs), railway materials (+ Rs. 8·59 lakhs), textile machinery (+ Rs. 7·38 lakhs), cement (+ Rs. 5·85 lakhs), motor-cars and motor-cycles (+ Rs. 4·38 lakhs), provisions and oilmans' stores (+Rs. 3·75 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+ Rs. 3·72 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 2·64 lakhs) and iron and steel (+ Rs. 2·15 lakhs). Exports declined by Rs. 5·53 lakhs as the result of reduced exports of tanned skins (— Rs. 42·06 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 33·66 lakhs) castor-seeds (— Rs. 7·11 lakhs) and cocoanut-oil (— Rs. 6·40 lakhs), which were partly counterbalanced by larger exports of tanned hides (+Rs. 40·16 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 13·16 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 10·46 lakhs), unrefined sugar (+ Rs. 9·09 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 6·41 lakhs) and raw skins (+ Rs. 4·26 lakhs).

Ceylon.—The trade with Ceylon advanced by Rs. 29·43 lakhs or 6 per cent. The increase of Rs. 4·79 lakhs under imports was brought about by the heavier trade in betelnuts, while the expansion of Rs. 24·64 lakhs under exports arose from the larger shipments of oil-cakes (+ Rs. 8·13 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 4·80 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 4 lakhs), postal articles (+ Rs. 2·78 lakhs) and manures (+ Rs. 2·18 lakhs), together with the higher value of the exports of rice and paddy (+ Rs. 4·81 lakhs), against which were set the reduced exports of coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 4·66 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—Imports increased by Rs. 3·80 lakhs, betelnuts mainly contributing to the increase. Larger trade in coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 8·97 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 2·36 lakhs) were the chief factors in the improvement of Rs. 13·63 lakhs in the exports.

Other countries in the British Empire.—The trade with the *Federated Malay States* increased by Rs. 3·81 lakhs through larger shipments of rice and coloured piece-goods. The advance of Rs. 2·31 lakhs in the trade with *Canada* was brought about mainly by the heavier shipments of tea to that country. Smaller supply of wooden sleepers accounted for a decrease of Rs. 1·69 lakhs in the imports from *West Australia*, while the growth of Rs. 2·40 lakhs in the trade with *New South Wales* resulted from larger imports of coal and increased exports of coffee.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The trade with the Continental Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), developed by Rs. 115·30 lakhs or 12 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 21·29 lakhs or 11 per cent. and exports by Rs. 94·01 lakhs or 12 per cent. Larger shipments of copra enhanced the trade with *Russia* by Rs. 3·10 lakhs. Though *Sweden* supplied more matches and iron and steel than in the previous year a net decrease of Rs. 2·15 lakhs was recovered in the trade with that country on account of diminished exports in cocoanut-oil and raw cotton. The increase of Rs. 11·28 lakhs or 4 per cent. in the total trade with *Germany* arose solely from improved exports. Exports of copra increased by Rs. 18·59 lakhs, raw skins by Rs. 4·04 lakhs, rice by Rs. 2·57 lakhs, raw cotton by Rs. 2·54 lakhs and sandalwood by Rs. 1·82 lakhs, but on the other hand shipments of cocoanut-oil were less by Rs. 6·68 lakhs, ground-nut seeds by Rs. 4·30 lakhs, pepper by Rs. 3·13 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 2·96 lakhs and oil-cake by Rs. 1·95 lakhs. *Holland* supplied more twist and yarn than in the previous year which enhanced its total trade by Rs. 2·25 lakhs. The trade with *Belgium* improved by Rs. 31·05 lakhs. Larger receipts of iron and steel, railway carriages and cement swelled the import trade by Rs. 7·33 lakhs, while heavier shipments of raw cotton were chiefly responsible for the increase of Rs. 23·72 lakhs in the export trade with that country. The trade with *France* which formed 11·45 per cent. of the total trade amounted to Rs. 435·34 lakhs

against Rs. 356·02 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 79·32 lakhs, or 22 per cent. The increase in imports of Rs. 3·89 lakhs or 10 per cent. was contributed entirely by gold and silver thread, while exports expanded by Rs. 75·43 lakhs or 24 per cent. through increased demands for ground-nut seeds (+ Rs. 59·37 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 19·19 lakhs) and raw skins (+ Rs. 3·57 lakhs), against which were set off reductions of Rs. 3·68 lakhs and Rs. 2·50 lakhs in the exports of copra and pepper respectively. Cotton shipments were responsible for the increase of Rs. 15·15 lakhs in the trade with *Spain* and the decrease of Rs. 22·36 lakhs in that with *Italy*. The increase of Rs. 5·18 lakhs in the imports from *Austria Hungary* was brought about by larger supplies of beet sugar and that of Rs. 1·60 lakhs under exports was due to larger exports of raw cotton by Rs. 9·35 lakhs partly counterbalanced by smaller exports of coffee by Rs. 5·61 lakhs, jinjili seeds and pepper. *Switzerland* supplied more clocks and watches and less condensed milk than in the previous year.

ASIA.

The trade with Asiatic ports, other than British, improved by Rs. 71·98 lakhs or 28 per cent. Larger imports of kerosene-oil and sugar accounted for the increased trade with *Sumatra* and *Java* by Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 23·44 lakhs respectively. *China* supplied more silk and took more raw cotton and twist and yarn than in the previous year, and her trade rose by Rs. 33·70 lakhs or 108 per cent. The import trade with *Japan* increased mainly under camphor and postal articles while her export trade expanded through larger shipments of raw cotton and tanned sheep skins.

AFRICA.

The total trade with Africa declined by Rs. 5·27 lakhs on account of smaller shipment of rice to Reunion.

AMERICA.

The trade with America, which was practically confined to the *United States* expanded by Rs. 5·20 lakhs. Imports fell by Rs. 3·1[illegible] lakhs by reason of the smaller receipts of kerosene-oil by Rs. 12·97 lakhs, partly counterbalanced by larger imports of metals, raw cotton, lubricating oils, wooden sleepers, and motor-cars and motor-cycles. The rise of Rs. 8·32 lakhs in exports was brought about almost entirely by her keen demand for raw goat skins (+ Rs. 5·67 lakhs) and tanned sheep skins (+ Rs. 2·89 lakhs).

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

Treasure.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.
	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.
Gold—					
Imports	61·13	49·17	24·29	4·66	— 19·63
Exports	1·95	·02	10·31	·05	— 10·26
Net Imports	59·18	49·15	13·98	4·61	— 9·37
Silver—					
Imports	20·10	22·80	18·02	16·87	— 1·15
Exports	36·69	68·79	32·51	36·38	+ 3·87
Net Imports	—16·59	— 45·99	— 14·49	— 19·51	— 5·02
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	81·23	71·97	42·31	21·53	— 20·78
Exports	38·64	68·81	42·82	36·43	— 6·39
Net Imports	42·59	3·16	— ·51	— 14·90	— 14·39

Gold.—Imports of gold dropped by Rs. 19·63 lakhs or by 80 per cent. Imports of *bar gold* have gradually declined from 51,600 oz. in 1909–1910, 36,065 oz. in 1910–11 and 617 oz. in 1911–12 to 5 oz. in 1912–13. Imports of *sovereigns* also declined from 40,267 oz. valued at Rs. 23·86 lakhs to 7,855 oz. valued at Rs. 4·65 lakhs. The imports by sea into Madras give no indication of the amount of gold that passes into the Presidency. Except in the case of Australian gold the route *viâ* Bombay affords so great a saving in time and railway freights are so low that Madras draws practically all her supplies by that route. The demand for gold in the Presidency was probably as great as in the previous year, the issues from the Currency office being about the same. Of the total receipts of gold, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 3 lakhs and Australia Rs. 1·65 lakhs against ·98 and 12 lakhs in the previous

year. There was no transfer of sovereigns from the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras and imports dropped to *nil* from Rs. 11·26 lakhs in the previous year. A similar reason accounts for the drop in the export of gold of Rs. 10·26 lakhs.

Silver.—Imports of silver declined by Rs. 1·15 lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports of *bar silver* fell from 957,398 oz. valued at Rs. 17·59 lakhs to 819,508 oz. valued at Rs. 16·66 lakhs. The average value per oz. of bar silver rose from Rs. 1–13–5 to Rs. 2–0–6 on account of the large purchases by the Government of India for currency purposes. Imports of Government of India rupees amounted to Rs. ·21 lakh against Rs. ·42 lakh in 1911–12. Of the total imports of silver, the United Kingdom supplied bar silver to the value of Rs. 16·64 lakhs against Rs. 17·57 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of silver, consisting mostly of Government of India rupees sent to Ceylon, amounted to Rs. 36·38 lakhs as compared with Rs. 32·51 lakhs in 1911–12.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 32·73 and Rs. 1·28 lakhs, respectively, as compared with Rs. 37·03 lakhs and Rs. 2·10 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 4·31 lakhs under imports arose from smaller imports of cotton goods (— Rs. 2·15 lakhs), woollen goods (— Rs. 2·35 lakhs), chemicals (— Rs. 1·43 lakhs), arms and ammunition (— Rs. ·82 lakh) and metals (— Rs. 80 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger imports of drugs, medicines and narcotics (+ Rs. 2·76 lakhs) and machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 1·25 lakhs). The transactions were mostly with the United Kingdom. The decrease under exports was mainly due to smaller shipments of apparel to Hongkong.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

The number of vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency declined from 3,456 to 3,181 but their tonnage increased from 3,834,115 to 4,065,652, the average tonnage showing an increase from 1,109 to 1,278. 1,579 vessels aggregating 1,990,842 tons entered and 1,602 vessels of 2,074,810 tons cleared, a decrease of 152 and 123 in the number of vessels and an increase of 49,438 and 182,099 in the tonnage under entries and clearances, respectively. Four hundred and twenty vessels with a tonnage of 171,153 tons entered in ballast as compared with 501 vessels of 177,581 tons in 1911–12 and 142 vessels with a tonnage of 117,678 tons cleared in ballast as against 169 vessels of 142,509 tons. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag rose by 13 to 771 and their tonnage by 8,116 to 1,539,354. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 45 and their tonnage by 6,466, while vessels plying under foreign colours increased by 17 to 133 (German 97, Dutch 11, Austro-Hungarian 10, Norwegian 7, Italian 2, Danish 2, Swedish, Russian, Japanese, Siamese each 1) and their tonnage by 56,520 to 398,050. Under clearances the number of British vessels rose by 49 and their tonnage by 110,090. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 22 and their tonnage by 3,377. Vessels flying the foreign flags increased from 96 to 116 (German 52, Austro-Hungarian 19, Italian 14, Japanese 10, Dutch 8, Danish 6, Norwegian 3, Russian, Greek, Swedish and Siamese each 1) and their tonnage from 268,815 to 352,136. The number of native crafts engaged in foreign trade fell by 327 to 933 (British 236, British Indian 633 and foreign 64) and their tonnage by 16,667 to 65,804. The number of vessels that entered was 458 of 30,608 tons as against 615 of 39,340 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels cleared was 475 with a tonnage of 35,196 as compared with 645 of 43,131 tons in 1911–12.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate coasting trade increased from 15 crores and 85 lakhs to 16 crores 10 lakhs or by 2 per cent., the total value of merchandise being 15 crores and 82 lakhs as against 14 crores and 44 lakhs in the previous year—an increase of 9 per cent. Of the total, the group—British ports in other Presidencies—absorbed 13 crores and 62 lakhs or 86 per cent. The trade with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa increased by Rs. 80·24 lakhs, with Bombay Rs. 42·81 lakhs, with Sind Rs. 14·58 lakhs and with Burma Rs. 13·65 lakhs. The trade with non-British Indian ports fell by Rs. 2·28 lakhs, Travancore and Kathiawar showing decreases of Rs. 1·88 and 1·68 lakhs and Goa an increase of Rs. ·81 lakh.

Imports.—Imports of country produce improved by Rs. 100·10 lakhs or 14 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 7·23 lakhs. Imports from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa increased from Rs. 192·03 lakhs to Rs. 267·92 lakhs—an

increase of Rs. 75·89 lakhs or 39 per cent. This result was brought about by the greater demand for grain and pulse (+ Rs. 57·32 lakhs), by larger imports of coal by sea (+ Rs. 16·53 lakhs), jute gunny bags and cloths (+ Rs. 9·42 lakhs), but there was a decrease under imports of printing paper by Rs. 4·25 lakhs. The import trade with Bombay fell by Rs. 17·48 lakhs on account of smaller receipts of cotton twist (— Rs. 7·98 lakhs), cotton raw (— Rs. 6·31 lakhs) and foreign cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 4·14 lakhs). Larger imports of grain and pulse raised the imports from Sind by Rs. 9·62 lakhs. Imports from Burma increased by Rs. 33·10 lakhs in consequence of heavier imports of kerosene-oil (+ Rs. 23·89 lakhs), teakwood (+ Rs. 5·41 lakhs), grain and pulse (+ Rs. 2·34 lakhs) and mineral oils (other than kerosene) by Rs. 1·72 lakhs.

Exports.—Exports of Indian produce rose by Rs. 45·51 lakhs or 7 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise were on the same scale as in the previous year. Exports to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa advanced by Rs. 4·97 lakhs, as the net result of larger shipments of pepper (+ Rs. 8·85 lakhs), cocoanut oil (+ Rs. 2·43 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of earthnut seeds (— Rs. 7·23 lakhs). Increased exports of raw cotton (+ Rs. 53·62 lakhs), earthnut oil (+ Rs. 5·98 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 4·21 lakhs), cardamoms (+ Rs. 3·77 lakhs) and ginger (+ Rs. 3·15 lakhs), and the diminished shipments under copra (— Rs. 5·98 lakhs), cocoanuts (— Rs. 1·34 lakhs), and rice (— Rs. 1·15 lakhs) were the chief variations in the exports to Bombay, which rose by Rs. 60·29 lakhs. Sind took more copra and cocoanut oil than in the previous year, and its export trade advanced by Rs. 4·96 lakhs. The export trade with Burma declined by Rs. 19·45 lakhs, on account of reduced shipments of earthnut oil (— Rs. 15·91 lakhs), of til seed (— Rs. 7·98 lakhs), and of fresh vegetables, (— Rs. 1·50 lakhs), but these were partly made up by larger shipments of cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 2·38 lakhs) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 2·93 lakhs.). Smaller shipments of rice accounted for a decrease of Rs. ·97 lakh and Rs. ·72 lakh in the export trade with Travancore and Goa, respectively.

Treasure.—Movements of private treasure amounted to Rs. 4·41 lakhs against Rs. 4·67 lakhs, a decrease of ·26 lakh or 6 per cent. There were no imports or exports of gold during the year under review. Imports of silver on private account, which consisted of Government of India rupees, fell from Rs. 2·68 lakhs to Rs. 2·44 lakhs and exports of silver from Rs. 1·98 lakhs to Rs. 1·97 lakhs. On Government account imports of silver fell by 60 lakhs and exports by Rs. 52·73 lakhs, the transactions of similar amounts in 1911–12 under this head being due to special causes.

Government transactions.—Imports of Government stores declined from Rs. 13·32 lakhs to Rs. 12·13 lakhs, while exports improved from Rs. 9·44 lakhs to Rs. 10·41 lakhs. The fall of Rs. 1·19 lakhs under imports was the net result of smaller imports of *arms and ammunition* (—Rs. 2·73 lakhs), and sundries (— Rs. 1·74 lakhs) partly set off by larger imports of *paper and pasteboard* (+ Rs. 3·17 lakhs), while the increase of Rs. ·97 lakh under exports occurred under *arms and ammunition.*

Shipping.—The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade fell from 33,225 to 32,842, but their tonnage increased from 15,520,597 to 15,681,327. Vessels entered decreased by 84 but their tonnage increased by 154,330. The number of vessels cleared fell from 16,687 to 16,388, but their tonnage increased from 7,781,602 to 7,788,002. Of the total number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 5,770 were British, 391 British Indian, 362 foreign and 26,319 native crafts as compared with 5,862, 441, 372 and 26,550 in the previous year. Of the native crafts, 80 were British, 25,282 British Indian and 957 Foreign, as against 30, 25,807 and 713 in 1911–12.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

Chief port (Fort St. George).—The value of the total trade of the Madras port, representing 40 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the whole Presidency against 41 per cent. in 1911–12, amounted to Rs. 2,188·38 lakhs against Rs. 2,121·55 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 66·83 lakhs or 3 per cent. Excluding Government transactions the trade expanded from Rs. 1,948·74 lakhs to Rs. 2,133·61 lakhs or 9 per cent., the increase being chiefly under foreign trade.

Under foreign trade, the value of imports of private merchandise advanced by Rs. 96·30 lakhs to Rs. 1,032·51 lakhs or by 10 per cent. The item mainly responsible for the expansion was cotton piece-goods, which rose by Rs. 33·57 lakhs to

Rs. 319·66 lakhs. Other articles which showed improvements were sugar (+Rs. 17·46 lakhs), building and engineering materials (+ Rs. 7·59 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 6·44 lakhs), motor-cars and motor cycles (+ Rs. 5·72 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 6·31 lakhs), paper and paste board (+ Rs. 4·4 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (+ Rs. 3·80 lakhs), hardware (+ Rs. 3·73 lakhs), gold and silver thread (+ Rs. 3·42 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 2·72 lakhs), matches (+ Rs. 2·53 lakhs), coal (+ Rs. 2·17 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 1·52 lakhs) and dyeing and tanning substances (+ Rs. 1·18 lakhs). Reduced imports were recorded in mineral oils by Rs. 10·35 lakhs, drugs and medicines by Rs. 5·85 lakhs, metals by Rs. 2·50 lakhs, glass and glassware by Rs. 1·38 lakhs.

The value of exports of private merchandise advanced from Rs. 698·53 lakhs to Rs. 746·65 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 48·12 lakhs or 7 per cent. There was an improvement of Rs. 39·52 lakhs under tanned hides, of Rs. 17·12 lakhs under raw goat skins, of Rs. 13·58 lakhs under raw cotton, of Rs. 12·79 lakhs under ground-nut seeds, of Rs. 6·22 lakhs under cotton coloured piece-goods and of Rs. 3·89 lakhs under castor seeds. On the other hand, exports of tanned skins and cotton handkerchiefs declined by Rs. 40·23 lakhs and Rs. 3·71 lakhs respectively.

Under treasure, imports of gold declined by Rs. 8·37 lakhs owing to the cessation of imports of bar gold by sea and to the reduction in the receipts of sovereigns to the value of 8 lakhs. Imports of silver declined by Rs. ·93 lakh as a result of shrinkage in the imports of bar silver.

Under coasting trade, the value of imports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 55·63 lakhs or 41 per cent. through larger receipts of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 21·29 lakhs), mineral oils (+ Rs 22·41 lakhs), coal (+ Rs. 10·30 lakhs), teakwood (+ Rs. 5·04 lakhs), and jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 1·52 lakhs), against which there had to be set off reduced imports of hides and skins (— Rs. 4·47 lakhs) and printing paper. (— Rs. 4·32 lakhs) On the other hand, exports of private merchandise declined by Rs. 5·96 lakhs as a net result of smaller shipments of groundnut seeds (+ Rs. 9·14 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 6·59 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (— Rs 1·06 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of provisions (+ Rs. 4·59 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods (— Rs. 4·56 lakhs).

The number of vessels entered rose from 594 of 1,621,242 tons to 598 of 1,645,783 tons and the number cleared from 599 of 1,618,506 tons to 600 of 1,658,532 tons.

Tuticorin.—The trade of this port, which occupies the first place among the subordinate ports of this Presidency, rose from Rs. 830·36 lakhs to Rs. 900·38 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 70·02 lakhs or 8 per cent. The foreign trade improved by Rs. 41·57 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 28·45 lakhs. Imports of merchandise from foregin countries increased by Rs. 13·23 lakhs due to larger imports of betel-nuts (+ Rs. 6·98 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 6·76 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+ Rs. 1·11 lakhs), but there was a decline in the imports of kerosene oil (— Rs. 1·31 lakhs) and cotton piece goods (— Rs. 1·68 lakhs). Imports of treasure fell by Rs. 11·18 lakhs as no transfer of sovereigns from the Colombo bank of the Bank of Madras was made. Exports of merchandise to foreign countries increased from Rs. 522·63 lakhs to Rs. 568·63 lakhs, an increase of 46 lakhs or 9 per cent. Increased trade was registered under rubber (+ Rs. 9·28 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 7·91 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 17·25 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 7·23 lakhs), rice (+ Rs. 5·06 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 3·95 lakhs), living animals (+ Rs. 3·49 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 1·91 lakhs) and on the other hand exports were reduced in the case of coloured piece goods by Rs 2·83 lakhs and of fibre for brushes and brooms by Rs. 2·40 lakhs. Exports of treasure declined by Rs. 6·47 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of Government of India rupees. Under coasting trade imports fell by Rs. 2·90 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of raw cotton (— Rs. 5·81 lakhs) from Bombay partly met by larger imports of foreign cotton piece goods and sugar, while the expansion of Rs. 31·35 lakhs in exports was brought about by heavier shipments of raw cotton to Bombay (+ Rs. 34·28 lakhs).

The total number of vessels that entered was 1,895 with a tonnage of 1,345,367 against 2,036 with a tonnage of 1,272,194. The total number of vessels cleared was 1910 of 1,339,170 tons against 2,066 of 1,273,035 tons. The passenger traffic passing through Tuticorn is at present considerable but its importance will dwindle with the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Route *viâ* Danushkodi.

Cochin.—Cochin is the chief centre of the cocoanut industries and ranked second among the subordinate ports of Southern India. The total trade of the port expanded from Rs. 621·41 lakhs to Rs. 637·18 lakhs. The foreign trade expanded by Rs. 1·02 lakhs and the coasting trade by 14·75 lakhs. Under foreign trade, imports improved by Rs. 3·41 lakhs but exports declined by Rs. 2·40 lakhs. Larger imports of sugar (+ Rs. 2·01 lakhs), metals and machinery and mill-work were responsible for the increase under imports, while the decrease under exports resulted from the heavy fall in shipments of cocoanut oil (— Rs. 21·26 lakhs) which was partly counterbalanced by increased trade in rubber (+ Rs. 8·35 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 3·26 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 2·88 lakhs), lemongrass oil (+ Rs. 2·76 lakhs) and tea (+ Rs. 1·47 lakhs). Under coasting trade, larger imports of grain and pulse accounted for an increase of Rs. 11·85 lakhs under total imports, and the increase of Rs. 2·88 lakhs under exports occurred mainly in the exports of coir manufactures, rice and paddy and pepper.

The total number of vessels entered was 1,098 with a tonnage of 880,556 against 1,174 of 824,870 tons. The total number of vessels cleared was 1,082 with a tonnage of 876,455 against 1,188 of 820,407 tons.

Cocanada.—The total value of the trade of this port advanced from Rs. 295·86 lakhs to Rs. 322·17 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 26·31 lakhs, 3·37 lakhs being under foreign trade and Rs. 22·94 lakhs under coasting trade. Under foreign trade imports declined from Rs. 14·53 lakhs to Rs. 14·42 lakhs owing to a slight decline under kerosene oil, while exports improved by Rs. 3·48 lakhs to Rs. 199·47 lakhs on account of larger shipments of rice and paddy by Rs. 4·19 lakhs, oil-cake by Rs. 2·24 lakhs, sugar by Rs. 2·09 lakhs and cotton seeds by Rs. 1·31 lakhs, but there was a decline in the exports of castor seeds by Rs. 6·89 lakhs. Under coasting trade, larger receipts of jute gunny bags and kerosene oil increased the imports by Rs. 2·19 lakhs, while heavier shipments of raw cotton chiefly to Bombay (+ Rs. 25·05 lakhs) partly set off by smaller shipments of jinjili seeds (— Rs. 8·54 lakhs) resulted in an increase of Rs. 20·76 lakhs under exports.

Two hundred and fifty vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 541,073 entered and 235 of 533,195 tons cleared as compared with 275 vessels of 576,251 tons and 281 vessels of 578,875 tons under entries and clearances respectively in the previous year.

Calicut.—The total value of the trade of Calicut improved from Rs. 236·52 lakhs to Rs. 249·28 lakhs. Under foreign trade both imports and exports showed increases, while in the coasting trade there was a decline under imports and an increase under exports. The foreign import trade advanced by Rs. 6·51 lakhs through larger imports of railway carriages (+ Rs. 2·68 lakhs), artificial and mineral manures and sugar. Shipments of tea, copra and ginger were heavier by Rs. 4·27, 3·88 and 1·37 lakhs, respectively, but trade in coffee and pepper was smaller by Rs. 3·64 and 1·28 lakhs respectively, and these variations produced a net increase of Rs. 4·41 lakhs under exports to foreign countries. Under coasting trade smaller receipts of cotton twist and yarn were responsible for a contraction of Rs. 4·87 lakhs under imports, while advanced exports of ginger (+ Rs. 3·34 lakhs), cocoanuts, copra and timber accounted for an increase of Rs. 6·70 lakhs under exports.

One thousand six hundred and ten vessels of 684,668 tons entered and 1,615 vessels of 684,816 tons cleared against 1,452 vessels with a tonnage of 681,939 tons and 1,475 vessels of 682,057 tons in 1911–12.

Negapatam.—The total trade advanced by Rs. 29·27 lakhs to Rs. 206·69 lakhs. The foreign trade improved by Rs. 20·40 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 8·87 lakhs. Increased receipts of betelnuts and sugar enlarged the foreign import trade by Rs 6·70 lakhs and the increase of Rs. 13·70 lakhs under foreign exports was brought about by heavier shipments of cotton coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 3·62 lakhs), earth-nut seeds (+ Rs. 3·55 lakhs) and rice (+ Rs. 1·81 lakhs). Under coasting trade imports improved by Rs. 8·75 lakhs and exports by Rs. ·12 lakh. Supplies of grain and pulse, jute gunny bags and coal were larger by Rs. 3·37, 1·65 and 1·42 lakhs, which mainly accounted for the increase under imports, while the variations under exports were small.

The number of vessels, which entered at the port of Negapatam, declined from 478 to 471 but their tonnage increased from 761,138 to 772,833. The number of vessels cleared was 468 of 772,412 tons against 502 of 759,379 tons.

Mangalore.—The total trade of the port amounted to Rs. 197·04 lakhs against Rs. 176·71 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 20·33 lakhs or 11 per cent. Foreign trade improved by Rs. 14·44 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 5·89 lakhs. Kerosene-oil was mainly responsible for an increase of Rs. 1·27 lakhs under foreign imports while heavier shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 18·54 lakhs), partly set off by reduced exports of dried fruits (— Rs. 3·31 lakhs) and fish manure brought about a net increase of Rs. 13·16 lakhs in the exports to foreign countries. Larger imports of foreign sugar and cotton piece-goods accounted for an increase of Rs. 1·75 lakhs under coastwise imports, and coffee and copra contributed to the increase of Rs. 4·15 lakhs under coastwise exports.

The number of vessels that respectively entered and cleared during the year was 2,202 and 2,250 aggregating 313,528 and 317,168 tons against 2,279 of 287,800 tons and 2,359 of 289,762 tons.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port further advanced from Rs. 187·55 lakhs to Rs. 224·57 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 37·02 lakhs or 19 per cent. Foreign trade advanced by Rs. 49·19 lakhs, imports having increased by Rs. ·68 lakh and exports by Rs. 48·50 lakhs. Larger imports of betelnuts partly opposed by smaller imports of sugar accounted for the increase under imports and heavier shipments of groundnut seeds, which amounted to 1,543,085 cwts., against 957,608 cwts., in the previous year, were responsible for the increase under exports. The coastwise imports were sent up by Rs. 3·70 lakhs by larger receipts of coal and jute gunny bags, while the decline of Rs. 15·87 lakhs under coastwise exports was shared by earthnut oil (— Rs. 9·76 lakhs) and earthnut seeds (— Rs. 5·78 lakhs).

The number of vessels that entered was 241 of 585,410 tons and that cleared was 243 of 581,289 tons. The corresponding figures for 1911–12 were 264 vessels of 599,839 tons and 256 vessels of 597,915 tons.

Tellicherry.—The trade of this port rose by Rs. 19·25 lakhs to Rs. 146·92 lakhs Foreign trade expanded by Rs. 5·83 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 13·42 lakhs Imports from foreign countries fell by Rs. 1·58 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of kerosene oil, while exports expanded by Rs. 7·41 lakhs owing to increased shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 8·71 lakhs) copra (+ Rs. 1·90 lakhs) and sandalwood (+ Rs. 1·78 lakhs), but exports of pepper declined by Rs. 7·15 lakhs. Under coasting trade, grain and pulse contributed to the increase of Rs. 10·04 lakhs under imports and pepper to that of Rs. 3·38 lakhs under exports.

Porto Novo.—Porto Novo is chiefly concerned with the groundnut trade and the smaller shipments of the nuts to foreign countries from that port reduced the total trade from Rs. 61·70 lakhs to Rs. 49·77 lakhs.

Cannanore.—Total trade increased by Rs. 4·76 lakhs to Rs. 61·11 lakhs as a result of larger exports of rice and paddy coastwise.

Badagara.—The total trade increased by Rs. 6·72 lakhs to Rs. 61·50 lakhs in consequence of heavier exports of copra to foreign countries and larger imports of rice and paddy coastwise.

Bimlipatam.—Foreign trade improved from Rs. 17·36 lakhs to Rs. 19·60 lakhs, larger shipments of raw jute to foreign countries contributing to the increase, while coasting trade contracted from Rs. 8·28 lakhs to 7 lakhs as a result of smaller exports of jinjili seeds.

Vizagapatam.—Total trade expanded from Rs. 19·85 lakhs to Rs. 30·93 lakhs in consequence of imports of sugar from foreign countries and larger exports of sugar and raw jute.

Other subordinate ports.—The trade of *Masulipatam* declined from Rs. 17·84 lakhs to Rs. 12·83 lakhs in consequence of smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign countries. There was considerable expansion in the trade of *Pamban* from Rs. 14·36 lakhs to Rs. 27·04 lakhs. The large supply of railway materials required for the Indo-Ceylon Railway caused the foreign imports to increase by Rs. 7·37 lakhs. The imports coastwise also expanded by Rs. 6·01 lakhs on acconnt of a greater demand for grain and pulse from Bengal and Burma. A fall in the coastwise imports of grain and pulse and a rise in the coastwise exports of sugar brought about a net decrease in the total trade of *Kulasekarapatnam* from Rs. 21·23 lakhs to Rs. 18·12 lakhs. The trade of *Coondapur* receded by Rs. 3·59 lakhs to Rs. 15·89 lakhs, smaller exports of paddy coastwise mainly contributing to the decrease. Larger imports of grain and pulse coastwise caused an increase in the trade of *Ponnani* from Rs. 17·82 lakhs to Rs. 19·32 lakhs.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total revenue receipts for the Presidency increased from Rs. 79,65,911 to Rs. 79,94,234 or by ·03 per cent. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the chief port, the outports and land customs:—

—	1910–11.			1911–12.			1912–13.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	49,32,777	997	1,85,849	54,18,870	2,822	1,99,136	54,22,284	378	2,40,703
Outports—									
Cocanada	1,05,684	2,27,566	2,621	1,13,406	2,37,363	2,903	1,26,338	2,43,475	3,047
Masulipatam	8,580	54,879	404	7,268	73,971	604	6,815	37,124	465
Negapatam	1,24,447	61,128	3,713	1,28,565	75,572	3,058	1,60,273	55,534	3,145
Tuticorin	3,00,937	2,33,241	5,990	3,42,491	2,56,914	5,470	3,81,909	2,29,101	5,105
Tellicherry	32,246	72	712	71,356	118	839	44,063	129	1,060
Calicut	1,30,020	190	4,611	1,43,050	291	5,332	1,57,391	146	5,178
Cochin	4,20,053	477	5,482	2,71,583	267	7,556	2,34,032	436	8,441
Other ports	1,37,941	1,49,808	9,695	1,30,075	1,58,027	9,643	1,61,426	1,39,655	10,862
Total ..	12,59,908	7,27,361	33,228	12,07,794	8,02,523	35,405	12,72,247	7,05,500	37,303
Land Customs	2,07,690	23,898	1,673	2,69,885	27,885	1,591	2,84,220	29,837	1,632
Grand total ..	64,00,375	7,52,256	2,20,750	68,96,549	8,33,230	2,36,132	69,78,751	7,35,845	2,79,638

Port of Madras.—The duty collected on imports at Madras was very slightly in excess of the previous year's total, the increased collections on cotton piece-goods and sugar being counterbalanced by reduced receipts from kerosene oil. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures amounting to Rs. 1,97,290 against Rs. 1,65,049 in the previous year.

Outports.—There was an increase of Rs. 64,453 under import duty and a decrease of Rs. 96,923 under export duty. The increase in import duty was chiefly due to larger collections at the ports of Negapatam and Tuticorin (+ Rs. 31,708) and (+Rs. 39,418), respectively, which were partly counterbalanced by decreased collections at Tellicherry (— Rs. 27,293) and Cochin (— Rs. 37,551). The decreased collections of export duty occurred at the ports of Masulipatam (— Rs. 36,847), Porto Novo (— Rs. 10,994), Negapatam (— Rs. 20,038) and Tuticorin (— Rs. 27,813).

Land Customs.—Receipts under Land Customs increased from Rs. 2,99,361 to Rs. 3,15,719, of which Rs. 29,867 represented export duty on rice collected by the French Government on behalf of the Government of India. The receipts on the Karaikal frontier amounted to Rs. 1,96,441 against Rs. 1,96,616 in the previous year and on the Pondicherry frontier to Rs. 1,13,473 against Rs. 97,636. The stations round the settlements of Mahé and Yanam accounted for the balance of Rs. 5,805 against Rs. 5,109 in the previous year.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 5,22,496, those of the chief port being Rs. 2,86,854 as against Rs. 2,80,447 in 1911–12, the small increase of Rs. 6,407 being due to increase under "Salaries, establishment and contingencies." The total disbursements for outports and land customs stations amounted to Rs. 2,35,642 as against Rs. 2,30,125 in the previous year.

Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,834 against 1,900 in the previous year. The total penalties and extra duties realised amounted to Rs 14,995 and Rs. 2,023 against Rs. 10,229 and Rs. 2,894, respectively, in 1911–12. Of the total number of cases 1,102 relate to the chief port and the remaining 732 to the outports. The nature of the offences and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows:—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties.
		RS.
(1) Undervaluation of goods	91	2,119
(2) Smuggling of goods	26	317
(3) Importation and exportation of prohibited articles	25	20
(4) Misdeclaration in value affecting duty	95	768
(5) Do. do. not affecting duty	109	949
(6) Infringement of copyright law	3	2
(7) Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	1,176	10,002
(8) Landing goods without boat notes	36	166
(9) Other offences	273	652
Total ..	1,834	14,995

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 147 infringements of the Act against 234 in the preceding year. Of these, 121 occurred at the chief port and the remainder at outports. A classified statement in the prescribed form is appended :—

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped, or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	Total.
A. Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	13	23	73	4	113
(2) as between two foreign countries	1	..	3	..	4
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	1	...	..	..	1
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production	..	..	3	..	3
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed ..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	..	..
D. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	..	11	15	..	26
Total ..	15	34	94	4	147

The majority of the infringements were under clause B of the statement and they were in respect of the use of English descriptions which were either not accompanied by indication of the country of origin or which had the indication not shown conspicuously or shown on a separate label.

The more important of the cases at the chief port are summarised below :—

(1) Six consignments of cotton hose of German manufacture bore descriptive words in English without any counter-indication of the country of origin. The goods were passed on payment of penalties after the country of origin had been stamped on them.

(2) A consignment of brandy was imported from Holland. The labels on the bottles described the contents as Cognac and bore the name of the country of origin in minute type. A penalty was imposed and the consignment passed after the labels had been clearly stamped.

(3) Four consignments of shawls were imported from Germany bearing the name and address of a British Indian trader without counter-indication of the country of origin. The consignments were passed on payment of penalties and after being stamped. "Made in Germany."

(4) Six consignments of electric bulbs from Germany bore the initials of a British Indian trader without qualification. Two of these were passed with a warning and the rest were released on payment of penalties.

(5) Three consignments of Japanese perfumes bore the description in the English language without qualification. Penalties were imposed, and the goods were correctly marked and passed.

(6) A consignment of gramophone records from Germany bore a vernacular description without qualification. A penalty was imposed and the goods passed after being stamped with the country of origin.

(7) Two consignments described as "Reduced turpentine" and "Imitation turpentine" were imported respectively. The Chemical Examiner's analysis showed that they consisted of petroleum products only. The consignments were passed after payment of penalties and correction of the description.

Penalties were imposed in 98 cases and amounted to Rs. 889 against Rs. 1,466 in the previous year.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of yarn in the Presidency was 44,974,138 lb. which was 2,136,052 lb. or 4·7 per cent. more than the previous year. This increase indicates the growing demand for the local yarn.

The quantity of cloth manufactured increased from 7,840,738 lb. in 1911–12 to 9,136,534 lb. or by 16 per cent. in the year under review. Of the latter quantity 8,704,706 lb. were produced by the mills in the Madras City and the remainder in Coimbatore. The increase in production is due to the growing demand for the mill cloth in India and elsewhere. The excise duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,05,319 against Rs. 1,64,378 in the previous year. The former figure included the sum of Rs. 8,042 realised from the Coimbatore mills. The amount of drawback paid to the Madras mills declined from Rs. 727 to Rs. 310. Dyed and coloured goods of Madras formed 87 per cent. of the total production.

Documents.—The documents handled during the year comprised 62,052 bills of entry, 83,511 shipping bills, 19,962 import manifests, 18,327 export manifests, 41,793 other documents, or 225,645 in all. The number of documents amended was 11,161, and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 4,089 against 10,839 and Rs. 3,674, respectively, in the previous year.

Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications amounted to Rs. 7,415 against Rs. 7,645 in the previous year and the cost incurred in preparing them excluding the monthly statement of imports and exports for the chief port and the supplement for out ports, which are printed at the Government Press, was Rs. 5,325 against Rs. 5,467 in the preceding year.

Appeals.—There were 11 appeals preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 14 in the previous year, 3 to the Board of Revenue and 8 to the Collector of Customs, Madras. In three cases the original orders were reversed, one by the Board of Revenue and two by the Collector of Customs, Madras.

Administrative changes.—At the beginning of the year 38 ports were open to foreign and coasting trade and 26 to coasting trade only. During the year Dhanushkodi in the island of Rāmeswaram was declared to be a port open to foreign and coasting trade in consequence of the carrying out of the Indo-Ceylon Railway scheme. Almost all the ports open to foreign trade and all the important land customs stations were inspected either by the Collector or by one of the Assistant Collectors. A few of the coasting trade ports were also inspected. The Auditor visited 29 ports including all the principal outports and besides making a careful audit of all accounts exercised a very useful check over the assessment both at the chief port and the various outports.

Establishment.—Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., continued as Collector of Customs during the year under review. Messrs. G. N. Bower, B.A., and F. Buckney, B.A., continued as Assistant Collectors. The former was granted privilege leave for 26 days from 4th June 1912, the latter attending to the duties of both Assistant Collectors during the above period. Mr. C. F. Deane, the Head Appraiser, who was granted combined leave from 1st February 1912, continued to be on leave out of India throughout the year, Mr. A. H. Jackman, the second appraiser, acting for him up to 24th May 1912, and M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chetti, the auditor, acting as head appraiser from the 25th idem. The Audit Department was placed under Mr. H. H. Graves, an appraiser in the third grade, who was appointed to act as auditor, from the latter date. Mr. Graves has spared no pains in making the Audit Department a very useful adjunct to the administration. Impending changes will strengthen the staff and add to the utility of this section. M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chetti performed his duties as acting Head Appraiser with great tact and energy and was well supported by the whole appraising staff. Mr. G. T. Auston deserves praise for his good work as Superintendent, Preventive service. Mr. Bower carried out some very useful outport inspection work and showed himself in every way a capable and efficient officer. Mr. Buckney continued to control the departments under his charge efficiently and again gave his close attention to the preparation of the annual Trade Review.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS,
5th May 1913.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.